Semi-Weekly Standard.

Vol. IV. RALEIGH, NORRH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1854. No. 92.

THE

North-Carolina Standard

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months, (14 lines to a square,)	$10
"	12 "	18
Two squares,	6 months,	15
"	12 "	25
Three squares,	6 months,	20
"	12 "	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

_ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHESS... ...MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.

Wholesale Grocers,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,

NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1863. 87—

33 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
100 Packages of Steam Refined do.,
200 Bags Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee,
35 Chests Superior Green and Black Teas,
300 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Mould Candles,
Just received and for sale low, by
BAIN, HATTON & Co., Portsmouth, Va.

May 10. 50—

P. F. PESCUD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.

March 24, 1854. 37—

OREGON PEAS.—Another supply of these celebrated Peas, is received and for sale at a reduced price, by P. F. PESCUD.

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SEIDLETZ POWDERS.—A supply of very superior Seidletz Powders, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

MUSTARD.—A further supply of London Mustard of very superior quality, just received at PESCUD'S.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stsck of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style. P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just received, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 4th. 101—

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 4th. 101—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand, and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.

Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.

Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.

Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere. P. F. PESCUD.

Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

September 9, 1853. 85—

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them. HAYWOOD & SCOTT..

June 9, '54. —62

SUPERIOR GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging.
Bale Rope and Twine.
For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THEIR SPRING AND Summer supplies—making the largest and most extensive stock of Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Perfumery, &c., which they have ever had the pleasure to offer the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country, and which they will dispose of at the lowest market prices.

Physicians, Country Merchants, Builders, Painters, Planters and others will find it to their interest to give them a call before making their purchases.

April 27, 1854. 47—

GARDEN SEED.—We are now in receipt of a large supply of Garden Seed, warranted fresh, to which the attention of Gardeners is invited. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

October 11, 1853. 96—

GRASS SEED.—Red clover, Herds grass, Blue grass, mixed lawn grass and Lucerne. Just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMs & HAYWOOD.

SMUT IN WHEAT.—400 LBS. BLUE-STONE, THE great preventative of smut in wheat, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—2000 PAPERS OF SUPErior Virginia Smoking Tobacco, recommended by the "first families." For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER. A LARGE SUPPLY just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD

April 27th, 1854. 47—.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!!—1000 GALLS. LINSEED, COTTON Seed, Machine and Tanners' Oils for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OREGON PEAS.—A SMALL SUPPLY IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

ORANGES! ORANGES!!—20 BOXES FRESH ORANGES just received and for sale at ANTONIO PIZZINI'S New Confectionary Store.

Raleigh, April 25, 1854. 46—

WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS.—JUST RECEIVED 100 Plain and Figured, new style at HARDING'S.

10 DOZEN GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS JUST received. E. L. HARDING.

100 FINE SILK ALPACCA FROCKS JUST received at HARDING'S.

May 10, 1854. 51—

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.

Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, June 4th 1853 58—

WASHINGTON CITY LIME.—200 CASKS Washington City Lime, (superior for whitewashing) just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., April 1, 1854. 40—

IRISH THOMASTON LIME.—650 CASKS Irish Thomaston Lime, per schooner "Beauchamp"—direct from Maine—now landing at our Wharf. For sale low by NIEMEYER & WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., April1, 1854. 40—

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.

Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactory's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

June 22, 1854. 63—

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—200 PAIRS embracing all the different styles, at HARDING'S.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

GARDEN SEEDS. A FULL AND FRESH SUPply of Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854 23—

PURE and No. 1 qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

Hay.

400 Bales prime Hay—Cargo of Brig Delta—now landing at our Wharf. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., June 26, 1854. 64—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!—A very large assortment of Silk and Black Lace Mantillas and Points. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SILK AND OPEN STRAW BONNETS AND INFANTS Flats. W. H. & R.

FANS! FANS!—MOURNING AND FANCY FANS W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS, Collars, Chimezettes and Under Sleves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SERVANTS GOODS.—MARLBORO' STRIPES, Plaids, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.

The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.

A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.

All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.

HENRY D. TURNER, No. 1, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

January 25, 1854. 21—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE."

June 2, 1852. 59—

DAILY LINE BETWEEN PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, EDENTON AND PLYMOUTH. On and after Saturday 14th instant, the Steamer SCHULTZ will be placed on the route from Black Water to Plymouth, thus forming a daily line, (Sundays excepted.)

The STAG, Capt. Middleton, will leave Black Water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, immediately after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth in the evening of the same days.

The SCHULTZ, Capt. Halsey, will leave Black Water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, as 6 o'clock, A. M. Passing up and down the River in the day time, arriving at Black Water in time for the Express Train.

The SCHULTZ will leave Edenton at 8 o'clock, A. M.; will pass by Colerain at 9½; will be at the Gatesville Wharf at about 11; Winton at 12 o'clock; and Reddick's at 1 P. M.

Passengers coming off in Boats will be taken on board at any point on the Chowan River.

Freight will be received and landed at all convenient points on the River.

J. W. KEELING, *Agent.*

April 3, 1854. 40—tf.

Still alive and trying to Please!

THE SUBSCRIBER IS STILL CARRYING ON the manufacture of Turpentine and Brandy Stills in all its branches, and flatters himself that by the long experience and practice and the large number of Stills he has made he can and will give satisfaction, and please all who will give him a call. He also is prepared to do all kind of work in Copper, Brass, Iron and Steel.

He has also on hand at present 13 of the very best Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms, which he will sell low for cash, or, on time for good notes. He also will warrant the Stills in durability, workmanship and materials. He also offers any who can make a better Turpentine Still than the Subscriber $300, also the price shall be at least $200 less than any other manufactory. Gentlemen, bear in mind that I was the first man who suppressed the Northern manufactories from treading on your corns.

JOS. WOLTERING.

Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—3m.

MRS. J. WOLTERING KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand Confectionarys and fancy Goods, also family groceries, such as Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Rice, Bacon, &c., &c.,

China and glass ware. Come and see.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 60—3m.

Hay! Hay!! Hay!!!

250 Bales prime Hay.
30 Hhds. dry and bright N. O. Sugar landing this day, and for sale low by BAIN, HATTON & CO.

Prrtsmouth, Va., June 26, 1854. 64—

WE COME AGAIN!—HARDWARE! HARD WARE!! *At reduced prices,* also, Jail and Store door Locks warranted not to be picked nor broke open, his own manufacture; also Bars, Smoke-House and Mill Locks, all at reduced prices. Come and see. Guns, Pistols, &c., &c. JOS. WOLTERING.

Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—3m.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL, Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins,* with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

☞ Register and Metropolitan copy.

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

JAMES SLOAN,	Dr. S. G. COFFIN, Jamestown.
Dr. J. A. MEBANE,	WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, Wilmington.
C. P. MENDENHALL,	Dr. C. WATKINS, Carolina F. College.
WM. S. RANKIN,	JOHN I. SHAVER, Salisbury.
Rev. C. F. DEEMS,	JOHN H. COOK, Fayetteville.
JAMES M. GARRETT,	J. J. BIGGS, Raleigh.
JED. H. LINDSAY,	ROBERT E. TROY, Lumberton.
W. J. MCCONNELL, Greensborough.	Dr. ROB'T H. SCALES, Lenox Castle.
E. F. LILLY, Wadesborough.	
W. P. MOORE, Newbern.	
H. H. BURWELL, Henderson.	
J. L. BRIDGERS, Tarborough.	

GEO. T. COOKE, Raleigh, *Agent.*
WILLIAM H. CUMMING, *General Agent.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.

Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.

We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.

In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.

☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.

W. R. JOHNSON & CO., Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine, East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.

Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer,* formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishment of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,	Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,	Cordials,
	Cigars of all kinds,
Nuts of all kinds,	French and German
Figs and Prunes,	Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail. A. PIZZINI.

April 15, 1854. 44—

JUST IN SEASON.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE just received from New York the largest assortment of *Walking Canes,* comprising Whalebone, India Rubber, Lignum Vitae, Malacca, Rattan, &c., &c.

Also *French* and *Spanish Fans* of all descriptions. Come and see, and we will give you satisfaction. S. MAHLER & CO.

P. S. On hand a few *beautiful gold and silver mountings,* manufactured by H. MAHLER.

Raleigh, May 5th, 1854. 49—tf.

Cheap Place.--No. 29, Fayetteville St.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF MOST OF OUR FALL purchases, which is more extensive than we have heretofore had, and to which we invite the whole *human race.* Some may choose to call attention by means of *Northern* printed Circulars sent to a favored few—we invite ALL—the rich, the poor, the bond and the free. COME ONE, COME ALL—examine our stock, if they *don't* suit, *don't* buy.

We take this occasion to return our acknowledgments to the community by which we have been so liberally sustained. EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1854. 84—

FIRST GONE.—In receipt of Beebe's latest styles No. Ex V HATS. Also Oakford's beautiful style Moleskin Hats. Call soon, for they are circulating very freely. EVANS & COOKE.

IF you want anything in the way of a nice pair of BOOTS we have just received Miles', Bragg's and other Boots, suitable for the season. Call soon, they are circulating freely. EVANS & COOKE.

WE have had no Circulars struck off here or elsewhere—but by this means we call attention to some of our GOODS, viz: Cloths, and Casimeres, Vesting, Kentucky Jeans, Satinetts, Tweeds, North Carolina Casimere, a very pretty article; every kind of Goods in fact for gentlemen's wear. EVANS & COOK.

TO FARMERS.—We have in Store a well selected assortment of Brogans, pegged and sewed, which will be sold as circumstances will admit of. EVANS & COOKE.

LADEIS may call with perfect safety, feeling assured that they can obtain anything in the way of DRESS GOODS. French and English Merino's French Plaid Goods, all Grades, Cashmers, Delains, Alpaccas, Black Silks, all grades and prices, and perhaps the most beautiful colored do; all of which will be sold for a small advance. EVANS & COOKE.

FRENCH Worked Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizettes Trimmings, Ribbons, Embroi'd Handkerchiefs, Plain Corsetts, and other articles in that line unnecessary to mention. EVANS & COOKE.

A Splendid lot of SHAWLS, Plain, Plaid, White Silk Crape, Do. Gloves, every quality and price. Call soon as we wish them to be circulating. EVANS & COOKE.

IN Store every thing in the way of STAPLE GOODS, Calicoes, Brown and Bleach Shirtings and Sheetings, Linen, Diaper, Cotton Flannel, Carpeting.

We call the attention of our friends and the public generally to the stock, assuring them that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1854. No. 29, Cheap Place.

Opposite E. L. Harding's Clothing Emporium.

THE STATE FAIR!

HARDING'S EXHIBITION!!!

E. L. HARDING WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform those contemplating a visit to the annual Agricultural Fair, to be held in October, that he has selected with immediate reference to their wants and wishes, the *largest* and *most varied* assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that it has ever been his pleasure to exhibit.

He would, therefore, suggest the two important considerations of *convenience* and *economy,* while they can purchase from a WELL ESTABLISHED CLOTHING EMPORIUM IN RALEIGH, as good garments as can be made to order, at as *low prices* as can be sold elsewhere.

EDWARD L. HARDING, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

September 15, 1854. 86—

JONES' DIGEST.

Just Published, A Digest of the Reported Cases,

Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C.

FROM THE YEAR 1845, (December) TO THE YEAR 1853, (August,) inclusive; beginning with sixth Iredell's Law and ending with Busbee's Report, (August) 1853; and beginning with fourth Iredell's Equity and ending with Busbee's Equity Report, (August) 1853. Together with an Index to the names of Cases—two volumes in one, Law and Equity. Prepared by HAMILTON C. JONES, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 87—tf.

POPULAR WORKS FOR SALE AT THE NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE.—Bennett's (Rev. John) Letters to a Young Lady, on a variety of subjects calculated to improve the heart, to form the manners, and enlighten the understanding. The publishers sincerely hope (for the happiness of mankind) that a copy of this valuable little work will be found the companion of every young lady, as much of the happiness of every family depends on the proper cultivation of the female mind.

The Daughter's own Book, or Practical Hints from a Father to his Daughter, one vol. 18mo. This is one of the most practical and truly valuable treatises on the culture and discipline of the female mind, which has hitherto been published in this country; and the publishers are very confident, from the great demand for this invaluable little work, that ere long it will be found in the library of every young lady.

The American Chesterfield, or "Youth's Guide to the Way of Wealth, Honor, and Distinction," &c., 18mo. Containing also a complete treatise on the art of carving. "We most cordially recommend the American Chesterfield to general attention; but to young persons particularly, as one of the best works of the kind that has ever been published in this country. It cannot be too highly appreciated, nor its perusal be unproductive of satisfaction and usefulness."

Seneca's Morals. By way of abstract to which is added, a discourse under the title of an After-Thought, by Sir Roger L'Estrange, Knt. 1 vol. 18mo. A copy of this valuable little work should be found in every family library.

Book of Politeness. The Gentleman and Lady's Book of Politeness and Propriety of Deportment, dedicated to the youth of both sexes by Madame Celnart. Translated from the Sixth Paris Edition, enlarged and Improved.

The Lamplighter, a splendid work,
Fashion and Famine, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens,
Behind the Scenes, by Lady Bulwer,
The Heirs of Walsingham, by Agnes Strickland,
Mrs. Mowatt's Autobiography,
Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi,
The Partisan, by W. Gilmore Simms,
The Wigwam and Cabin, by W. Gilmore Simms,
Homes in America, by Frederica Bremer,
Review of a Batchelor, Dream of Life,
The Loynette and Battle Summer, by Ike Marvel,
Nick of the Woods, by Dr. Bird,
Fern Leaves, first and second Series.

Raleigh, August, 1854.

E. L. HARDING—*Opposite Messrs. Evans & Cook*—Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving—

Superior black doe skin Pants,
do fancy do do do
do white linen drill do
do do do duck do
do fancy do do do
do black satin D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do do silk do
do fancy do do
do farmer satins do
do white Marseilles D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do figured do do
do black cloth frock Coats,
do do do dress do
do fancy do frock do
do do do sack do
with all the medium qualities.

For bargains in well made GOODS, call at HARDING'S.

April 4, 1854. 40—

NEW BOOKS.—Scotia's Bards, illustrated; Pictoria Field Book of the Revolution, by B. J. Lossing, 2 vols. royal, 8 vo.; Peruvian Antiquities, by Marano Edward Pivero translated into English, from the original Spanish, by Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D.; Grates History of Greece, vol. 11.; The Complete Works of S. S. Coleridge, with an introductory essay upon his Philosophical and Theological Opinions, Edited by Professor Shedd, 7 vols., 8 vo.; The Works of Joseph Addison, Edited, with Critical and Explanatory notes, by George W. Greene; The Works of Shakespeare, Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., S. A.; Health Trip to the Tropics, by N. P. Willis; The Homes of the New World, Impressions of America, by Frederika Bremer; The Behaviour Book, by Miss Sealie; Philosophy of Sir Wm. Hamilton; The Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural and Revealed Religion, by Charles Scott, A. M.; Bleak House, by Charles Dickens; Gustavus Lindorme, or, "Lead us not into temptation," by Emilie F. Carlen; The Daughter at School, by Rev. Jno. Todd, D. D.; The Old House by the River; Temperance Tales and Hearth Stone reveries, by T. W. Brown

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to

WM. A. GUYER, or J. R. BLOSSOM, Wilmington, N. C.

September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by JNO. A. McMANNAN, South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "JOB" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES, Sheriff.

Aug. 1—wtf.

Castor's "Patent" Wagon to Dump.

IT IS MY INTENTION TO HAVE ON EXHIBITION at the approaching State Agricultural Fair the above named justly celebrated Wagons. These Wagons are superior to any Wagon now in use, possessing as they do all the advantages of the road Wagon and the Dumping Cart combined they should be upon every farm in the State. State, County, or shop "rights" to manufacture are offered for sale.

More information may be obtained by addressing, post-paid, J. M. WAGNER, Raleigh, N. C.

August 31, 1854. 81—t18thOct.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP IN THE ROCKY MOUNT MILLS. The late firm of Battle & Son having been dissolved by the death of James S. Battle, the undersigned, as Surviving Partner, will proceed at once to wind up the business. He, therefore, desires all persons indebted to the said Firm, either by note or account, to make immediate payment.

While closing up the affairs of the said Partnership he will sell Yarns for cash only.

W. S. BATTLE, Surviving Partner of Battle & Son.

August 18, 1854. 80—2m.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE LABOR COME AND get one of Woltering's Morticing Machines, which I warrant to be good, and as cheap as you can buy at the North. JOS. WOLTERING.

Raleigh, July 14,1854. 69—3m.

Boot and Shoe Store.

HENRY E. DEPKIN IN RETURNING THANKS for past favors respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from the North with a large and varied assortment of Goods in his line, which he will feel much pleasure in exhibiting.

Store West Side of Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1854. 1038—3m.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.

Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

THE CHEST.—SIR ASTLEY COOPER, BALT., MD., the eminent medical practitioner, has left a valuable legacy to the world in his Great Preventative of Consumption, and Unfailing Cure for Pulmonary Diseases, without the use of Medicine. Sir A. C., Bart, invented and and advised the use of the MEDICATED FUR CHEST PROTECTOR to all persons of all ages and conditions, as a certain and safe shield against those fearful diseases, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and other afflictions of the Lungs, which arise from the exposed state of the chest, *according to fashion,* and the continual changes of our climate.

"The Protector" is simply a chemically prepared fur, lined with silk and padded, which, suspended from the neck, covers the chest, in so agreeable a manner that once worn, it becomes a *necessity* and *a comfort.*

"The Protector," although but recently introduced into America is making rapid progress through the United States, the Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. It has for a long time been a staple article in England and on the continent of Europe, while it has grown in many countries to the position of an article of dress.

To demonstrate these facts enquire of an English resident in your vicinity of his knowledge of the beneficial effects of wearing the Protector, without recourse to doctoring of any kind. The cost of wearing these articles is a mere trifle, and one will last some years. No one who values the health of himself or his family will be without them. The Hospitals in this country are not alone recommending them, but rapidly introducing them. Harcourt, Bradley & Co., of London, and Manchester, England, were originally entrusted with the manufacture of the Protectors, by the lamented Dr. Cooper, and continues to maufacture according to *his original* instructions, and therefore recommend those who would wear "Protectors," to see to their being genuine.

Remember that this is a staple article, and no patent Medicine.

RETAIL PRICES.

GENT'S SIZE,	$1,50 each.
LADIES' do.	1,00 do
BOYS & MISSES do	75 do

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO. 38 Ann Street & 102 Nassau St. NEW YORK, U. S.

Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood Street, Cheapside London. Manufactory, 44 Market Street, Manchester, England.

H B & Co. are establishing Depots for the sale of "The Protector" in all parts of America. Physicians, Surgeons, Druggists, Clothiers, Dry Goods Merchants, Hatters and Milliners, also Gentlemen's Furnishing Store Keepers are entrusted with the wholesale and retail distribution of them, and to whom most liberal terms are offered for their enterprise, and a splendid opportunity opens to them for safe and profitable business. For terms apply to H. B. & CO.

September 20, 1854. 86—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in July 1854.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00

EXTRA EXPENSES.

Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY, Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

June 19, 1854. 62—1yw.

NEW BOOKS.—The Life and Epistles of St. Paul, by the Rev. W. J. Conybeare, and the Rev. J. S. Howson. History of Greece, from the Earliest times to the Roman Conquest, by William Smith, LLD. Editor of Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography and Mythology, and Geography, with an Appendix, by Geo. W. Greene. The Captains of the Roman Republic by Henry W. Herbert. Fifty years in both Hemispheres, by Vincent Nalte, late a merchant in New Orleans, translated from the German. Katherine Ashton, by Miss Sewell, author of Amy Herbert, Experience of Life, &c. Progress and Prejudice, by Mrs. Gore, author of the Dean's Daughter, Mother and Daughter. Home in the Valley, by Emilie F. Carlen. Fashion and Famine, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Legends and Records, by C. B. Taylor, author of Truth, Lady Mary, &c. Our Honeymoon, and other Comicalities, from Punch. Sunlight through the mist, being Conversations between a Mother and her Children, on Luther and the Reformation, by a Lady. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, September 19. 87.

For Sale.

SUPERIOR STEAM ENGINES FROM 4 TO 100 horse power, Circular Saw Mills, Harrison's Superior Grist Mills, the best mill in the world for the money, (it will grind from 20 to 25 bushels of Corn into good meal in one hour) Woodworth's and Daniel's Planing, Tonging, and Grooving Machines, Machinists Tools of every description. Gardiner's Patent Rotary Stamped Gold Quartz crusher, [a very valuable improvement,] Oak tanned leather belting of all widths, double or single.

I will guarantee a saving of from 5 to 10 per cent. to the purchaser of any of the above machines. Mechanical drawings neatly executed. Address *Post paid*

HENRY G. BRUCE, Consulting Engineer, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, August 22, 1854. 78—6t.

Fall Trade, 1854.

WM. AUGUSTUS MUIR. SAM'L. STEVENS.

MUIR & STEVENS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLEsale dealers in CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, LAMPS, LOOKING GLASSES, PLATED AND BRITTANIA WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c. *Corner of Sycamore and Bollingbrook Streets, Petersburg, Va.*

The subscribers are now in receipt of a portion of their Fall Goods, (of their own direct importation,) and by the first of September will have their stock complete.

Their stock is very large and comprises all articles usually found in establishments of this kind. The goods have been selected with much care, and they feel confident that they are prepared to offer great inducements in style and quality of goods and also in prices.

They respectfully invite the attention of the trade to their stock. MUIR & STEVENS.

Aug. 15. 76—1m.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

AT COST!—TO MAKE ROOM FOR A LAGE FALL and Winter Stock, we will sell many good and desirable articles at nett cost. Among them are—

Fancy Colored Cloth Coats,
Fine Tweed do.
French and American Casimere Pants,
Fancy Silk Vests, &c., &c.

These are all of good styles and well made. E. L. HARDING.

Aug. 23d, 1824. 79—

CHEAP READY MADE CLOTHING OF every description, also just received at B. B. SMITH'S.

August 22, 1854. 78—3m.

OLD AND NEW ENGLAND—THEIR ABOLITION AND COMMERCIAL AFFINITIES.

It is a familiar observation, that those regions of the North which are most indebted to southern products and to southern commerce for their marvellous prosperity and improvement are, at the same time, the headquarters, respectively, of the most industrious and preserving abolitionists. The cotton of the South supplies the looms, builds the palaces and adorns the soil of many who do not only imitate the nobility of Europe in their exclusiveness and their wealth, but delight in following the example of English capitalists, who, at the same time, fill their own pockets and feed the British poor by the manufacture of American slave-grown cotton, and assail the United States in language of memorable falsehood and bitterness. The New England abolitionists forget that in 1773 slavery was common in that quarter of the Union, and that the slave trade was extensively carried on; while the British foes of American institutions refuse, in their exaggerated abuse of the American people, to recollect that slavery was imported and encouraged on these shores by British supremacy, when the country was helpless. Both abuse the people of the southern States with equal perseverance and malignity; *yet both cling to those sources af wealth furnished to their avarice and cupidity by the labor of the South, the capital of the South, and the growing population of the South!* When we read the philippics of such traitors as Sumner, and as Connecticut Gillette, we are instinctively reminded that much of the comfort and equality of which New England boasts—much of her intelligence and welfare—much of her superiority over other States—are direct results of that commerce with the southern people which chiefly depends upon the products of slave labor! It would be a severe test to the philanthropy of both the Old England and the New England abolitionists if all this unending source of wealth—if the profits and dividends which flow from their trade with the southern United States into their coffers—were proposed to be cut off! Suppose some modern Wilbeforce, in the British Parliament, and some new-time Franklin, in a grand New England conclave, should solemnly demand that all those hostile to southern institutions should give a public exhibition of their sincerity by forever refusing to use sugar, cotton, rice tobacco, and other "slave-grown products;" that they should refuse to build ships for southern merchants; that they should turn the prows of their own vessels to other climes; that they should close their college-doors to all who come from the region of Jefferson and Washington; and that the railroads of the North should stop at Mason and Dixon's line, as if all beyond that boundary were moral and political damnation. What a yell of despair would arise from the manufacturing towns of the mother and daughter! What a protest from the present abolition slanderers! What a clamor from the poor cowards *who now, secure in their wealth and ease, traduce their fellow-citizens of the southern States!* Then would those who at present lead infuriated mobs, and arrest southern gentlemen in pursit of their property, and make the public press of the North groan under falsehoods and slanders, be repudiated and trampled upon; and the hollowness of abolition professions would be proved in the mercenary fears of the *trembling followers of abolition demagogues.* It has been said that if the United States should fail to supply Great Britain with cotton for a single year, a revolution would inevitably ensue among a people that, in such an event, would perish for bread, and be thrown out upon a cold, heartless, and overburdened country. How far such such a dispensation would affect New England prosperity, we leave such "rare arithmeticians" as the Hon. Charles Sumner to answer.

But there is another subject upon which Northern fanatics, who seem to regard the people of the South with so much abhorrence, are judiciously blind and dumb. The hypocricy of England, which professes such huge sympathy for the slave, and leaves many of her own white subjects to starve and die, or to live the life of shame and vice, has been established by indubitable evidences. Even her boasted squadron on the coast of Africa, to put down the slave trade, has been charged with being vigilant or indifferent according as British interests were involved. And how is it in those quarters in our country where abolition rages like a pestilence, in regard to this monstrous and human-defying trafic? It is upon this point that abolition is significantly silent. How many of those who have denounced the Nebraska bill as impious and as despotic have been engaged in the work of building vessels for the slave dealers who capture helpless Africans, confine them in noisome and stifling holes, and plunge them into hopeless slavery in Brazil, or into a scarce less inhuman servitude in Cuba? How many northern abolitionists or free-soilers—how many calumniators of the Nebraska bill in New York and New England—help to fit out these floating slave barracoons—these piratical dens of living murderers and dying men, women, and children—to send them on their fearful voyage of slavery and of blood? And, let us ask, what is the attitude of the South on this question? Since the law of 1808, when the foreign slave trade ended, the people of the South have set their faces against it; and even their watchful adversaries in the North—even those most ready to assail them—cannot justly charge them with being parties to a trade which has justly aroused the united energies of the civilized world to put it down. We fear the same credit cannot be given to that quarter of the country from which we hear the most constant professions of hostility to slavery, and the most violent threats against the institutions of the southern States. Recent circumstances, which we are not yet enabled to speak of, lead us to believe that more than one of those stately pharisees who are now engaged in reviving the abolition movement has been engaged in helping to fit out the death ships which are devoted to the African slave trade. We have strong hopes that the parties may be detected and exposed. A late letter from Havana in the New York Daily Times is thus explicit:

"It is right that your people should be distinctly told that these landings are made, and slavery in its worst form is now carried on almost entirely *by vessels built in the United States*—many built to order in the ship-yards, with knowledge of the trade for which they were intended—fitted in the United States with the munitions and *tackle, shackles, water, rum, and berth-deck utensils* necessary for the business; and that the employees on board of these slave pirate vessels are *American seamen, native and naturalized; all of which is accomplished in the ports which may be most convenient, from Ballimore to Portland, the city of New York, from the convenience of concealment, embracing the largest portion of the business.*"

In one case the vessel was burned as soon as the negroes could be gotten out of her! Other cases will doubtless be brought to light in due season; though to such a degree of perfection has this business been carried, and so difficult is it to detect those engaged in it, that it is not often that the guilty authors are discovered, while it is no unfrequent case to realize so much money by a single voyage that the vessels are either scuttled or destroyed after the horrid bargain has been consummated, their living freight placed in the hands of their tyrant, and the dead cast into the sea! It would be unjust to hold the people of the North responsible for those in the free States who build the ships engaged in this barbarous traffic, or for those who supply the vessels with water and provisions; but is this not done by abolitionists in regard to the South? Although the fact is historical and defies contradiction, that the blacks of the South are happier than their free kindred, and that they enjoy more comforts than many of the white laborers and mechanics of the Old World, yet it is notorious that every case of individual cruelty in the southern States—every instance of harsh treatment of the slave by the master—is added to the *general* accusation against the people of that quarter of the Union by such fanatics as Greely and Garrison. Nay, Greely has a way of his own in balancing such accounts; and while he blames *all* the South for a single act of individual brutality, he rather glorifies the slave who fires his master's dwelling or subjects his master's family to a doom worse than death.

There are two classes of men who are equally lost to all the instincts of humanity, and to the obligations imposed by human and divine laws. These are the abolitionists and the men who participate in the traffic of African slaves! We do not know that the latter are not, after all, a combination of superior virtue, when contrasted with the former. The captain of a brigantine, filled with human beings destined to the slave plantations of Cuba and Brazil, may justify his trade on the ground that the benighted African can be no worse off than as the brute chattel of some native chieftain, who awaits his occasion to sell his brethren into hopeless captivity. But the aboliitionist strikes at *two races at the same time.* The hope of freeing the black, his cold and heartless philosophy has taught him can only be carried out by the massacre of the white; and even the consequence of destruction to both, in any such event as the success of abolition, does not intimidate him in his fearful crusade. All the holy and the material interests of religion and of country have failed to quench in his bad heart this monstrous and overmastering purpose. His appetite increases by what it feeds upon. The spectacle of a nation bleeding at every pore; of general anarchy and confusion; of a government overthrown; of a people armed against each other; of a church militant; of infidelity triumphant—all this cannot and does not deter him. Unlike the slaver, he stands in no fear of detection and punishment; for he is, nay boasts of being, protected by a misguided and inflamed public sentiment. Thus has abolitionism at last outrivalled the lowest species of human degradation and barbarity; for is not the abolitionist worse than the outlaw who is pursued by the fleets of civilized nations as a wretch whose death is demanded by every consideration of justice and of humanity?

Wash. Union.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM A REVIVAL OF OLD FEDERALISM—A STRIKING PARALLEL.

The veterans in political strife who canremember the partisan contests which signalized the close of the last and the commencement of the present century, who participated in the canvass which resulted in the election of Thomas Jefferson to the presidential chair, must be struck with the similarity of the political issues now and then involved in public controversy. After the lapse of half a century, the democracy are called upon to combat the same principles and measures which old federalism, for a brief period, foisted upon the country, In 1798 the high-toned black-cockade adherents of Adams and Hamilton were completely in the ascendency in all branches of the government. They ruled the country with an iron sway. It was emphatically a "reign of terror" for the democracy. No liberal republican measure could find its way to the statutebook, and such as had been put there under Gen. Wahsington were erased from it. Animated by a bitter hostility to foreigners, because when they landed here they generally attached themeelves to the liberal party, the naturalization laws were extended to fourteen years. An alien law was passed, empowering the President to order from the country any foreigner he might judge to be unfavorably disposed to our institutions and government.

In order to render these measures more effective, and as theirnecessary accompaniment, a statute was made punishing every person with fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, who should print and publish anything disrespectful of the President and other high officers of the government. Such were the actsof federalism in 1798. The democracy were aroused at these alarming encroachments upon popular liberty, which threatened its total subversion, and rallied enthusiastically around the standard of Jefferson as a presidential candidate to succeed Mr. Adams. The contest that followed was a memorable one in history of this government. The federalists make a desperate struggle. They endeavored to arouse the demon of religious bigotry and intolerance against Mr. Jefferson, by representing him as an infidel. So successful were they in this, that after he was chosen it is a wellknown fact that pious federal women in New England concealed their Bibles because they thought Mr. Jefferson would order them to be burned.

The first fruits of the democratic Jeffersonian triumph were a change in the naturalization laws from fourteen to five years, and the repeal of the alien and sedition statutes. The success was a decisive one, and for fifty years but little has been heard of those measures upon which was put the seal of reprobation. Federalism has undergone many forms and changes since then—has been known by a dozen different *aliases*—but has never dared to bring into prominent notice the measures it advocated during the presidency of the elder Adams; until in 1854, to the astonishment of the whole country, a secret organization has sprung up, whose members are principally federal whigs, which proposes to fasten again upon the country the high-handed anti-republican policy of 1798, and thus again place in peril the principles of civil and religious freedom.

The know-nothing whigs now desire an entire repeal of the naturalization laws, being in this particular more ultra than their predecessors of John Adams notoriety, who were willing foreigners should enjoy the rights of suffrage when they had been here fourteen years. Being hostile to emigrants coming to this country of freedom, proclaiming they are a curse to it, the Buntline conspirators are in favor of even a more stringent alien law than that passed in 1798. They also are opposed to freedom of speech, and from the mob violence which they have used in Chicago, New Albany, and other places, to prevent the uttering of sentiments unpalatable to them, there is every reason to believe, if intrusted with power, they would re-enact the old sedition statute. Besides the adoption of these old federal principles of John Adams's administration, the Buntlinites have incorporated into their creed other tenets so hateful to the friends of freedom, that not even the adherents of Adams and Hamilton dare urge them upon the country—we allude to their disfranchisement of all naturalized citizens from holding office, and the establishment by them of a religious test as the first step toward a union of Church and State, and the commencement of a persecution for conscience sake. These ideas, borrowed from the worst despotisms in Europe—the product of the dark ages—it is sought to render popular in the only free and enlightened republic upon earth. From the parallel we have drawn between old federalism and know-nothing whiggery, it will be seen that they are essentially the same thing. In their tactics and mode of warfare there is also a striking resemblance. Old federalism tried its best to identify democracy with irreligion and infidelity, and know-nothingism, as that did not succeed, accuses it of proclivity to Catholicism. The aim of both was to excite against the only party that contends manfully for the principle of religious toleration the prejudice and bigotry of ecclesiastical sects.

As the people were told in 1800 that it the democracy triumphed Bibles were to be burned, so they are now informed that the same organization is in league with the Pope of Rome to destroy the liberties of the country. Can it be possible that a story at once so foolish and so false will be credited by a single human being inhabiting the territory between Maine and California? Will not the democracy, imitating their glorious ancestry of the days of Jefferson, once more rally in their strength and put down the Buntline enemies of civil and religious liberty? The same odious measures against which our fathers contended during the "reign of terror" in 1798 are again subjects of discussion It has been a great many years since the democratic masses had the same powerful incentive for action. The fundamental principles of their faith, upon which the government has hitherto been administered, are attacked. But we fear not the result. The Buntlinites will give way when their lines are charged by the democracy, always victorious in a contest for principle. Their midnight club-rooms will be closed; their dens broken up; their inmates dispersed. Civil and religious liberty has too many friends in the land of Washington and Jefferson—who will contend for it, even by taking up arms, if necessary—to allow it to be destroyed by a secret society. Never—never, while the names and deeds of our revolutionary fathers are revered, shall a "religious test" be set up in this country, and such a course of policy be pursued as would cause it to lose its proud appellation of the "asylum of the oppressed."

EFFECTS OF COFFEE. Dr. Mosely observes, in his "Treatise on Coffee," that the great use of the article in France is supposed to have abated the prevalence of the gravel. In the French colonies, where coffee is more used than in the English, as well as in Turkey, where it is the principal beverage, not only the gravel, but the gout, are scarcely known. Du For relates, as an extraordinary instance of the effects of coffee in gout, the case of Mr. Deveran, who was attacked with the gout at the age of 25 years, and had it severely till he was upwards of fifty, with chalk stones in the joints of his hands and feet, but for four years preceding the account, of his case being given to Du For to lay before the public, the had, by advice, used coffee, and had no return of the gout afterwards.

From the Rome (Ga.) Southerner.

HENRY CLAY ON FUSION.

"But if it (the Whig party) is to be merged into a contemptible Abolition party, and if Abolitionism is to be engrafted on the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go yet a step further. If I am alive, I will give my humble support to that man for the Presidency who, to whatever party he may belong, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union."

The above noble sentiments are from the lamented Henry Clay. They are not only out-spoken, but full of patriotic earnestness. His penetrating vision seemed to have viewed, from the stand-point whence he then gazed, the Whig organization "merged into a contemptible Abolition party;" to foresee the period when Whigs, like himself, with national instincts and honest and devoted love of country, would be compelled to "renounce the party and cease to be Whigs;" to have had impressed upon his intellect and heart an exact image of the present condition of that powerful party of which he had been the acknowledged and fearless leader. By common confession it is irretrievably Abolitionized; and if Henry Clay were alive he would make good his promise to "support that man for the Presidency who, to whatever party he may belong, is not contaminated by fanaticism," rather than a Northern Free-Soil Whig. Are all the Whigs of the South ready to adopt the patriotic resolve of Henry Clay? We shall see.

If the Southern Whigs intend to support any Northern Whig for the Presidency, we would ask if he is not "one who, crying out all the time that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union?" We have not observed a single appeal from any Northern Whig to his party to stand by the Constitution against the aggressive and ponderous blows of the Free-Soil party. Not one prominent Northern Whig have we heard calling upon the honest men of his party to stand by the interests and rights of their Southern brethren. The waves of fanaticism have heaved over all barriers, and there seems to be no Northern Whig of note who has courage enough to interpose the slightest obstacle to their encroachments upon the foundations of the Union. In this crisis, even the Northern men of that party whom their Southern friends in times past delighted to honor with their confidence and with prominent positions in the councils of the confederacy, are either seeking to ride into power upon the foaming billows of Abolitionism, or fleeing like cowards before them. Not one of them is strengthening his claims upon the confidence and support of the Southern section of his party by acts of devotion to it and to the country.

It is otherwise with the Northern portion of the Democratic party. Every mail brings us intelligence of the noble devotion of Democracy of that section to the work of checking the aggressions of fanaticism upon the South. The work goes bravely on. It will be a hard struggle. Many a patriotic Democrat will fall in it to rise no more. But the Democratic party must at last put to the sword the Abolition army. When our party is defeated in this war, the last hope of the Confederacy will expire. But we believe there is virtue, and patriotism, and strength enough in our party to perpetuate our liberties and form of government to remote times. We do not anticipate defeat. We look for victory on a hundred fields.

The next Democratic candidate for the Presidency will be a leader of our hosts against the Abolitionists. Will the Southern Whigs refuse to support him? Will they divide the strength of the South, and to that extent aid in the defeat of the National Democratic party by the Abolitionists? Will they render their support to some factious Northern Democrat who may then be employed in the dirty work of sowing the seeds of disaffection in the Democratic ranks? We do not believe that such would be Henry Clay's counsels. Under the present aspect of the party of which he was the leader, he would renounce his creed "and cease to be a Whig." We believe that if he were alive, he would now be urging his friends to support the next nominee of the Democratic party for the Presidency. But the voice of Henry Clay is silent—the ink upon his pen is dry—and his mantle has not fallen upon athother.

GEN. WASHINGTON AND THE HEBREWS. We give below some extracts from a correspondence which took place in August, 1790, between the Hebrew congregation at Newport, Rhode Island, and President Washington. After an allusion to the days of difficulty and danger through which the great chief had passed, the address continues:

"Deprived as we have heretofore been of the invaluable rights of free citizens, we now, (with a deep sense of gratitude to the Almighty Disposer of all events,) behold a government erected by the majesty of the people—a government which to bigotry gives no sanction, to persecution no assistance, but generously affording to all liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship—deeming every one, of whatever nation, tongue or language, equal parts of the great governmental machine. This so ample and extensive Federal Union, whose base is philanthropy, mutual confidence and public virtue, we cannot but acknowledge to be the work of the Great God, who ruleth in the armies of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth, doing whatsoever to Him seemeth good.

For all the blessings of civil and religious liberty which we enjoy under an equal and benign administration, we desire to send up our thanks to the Ancient of Days, the great preserver of men, beseeching him that the Angel who conducted our forefathers through the wilderness into the promised land, may graciously conduct you through all the difficulties and dangers of this mortal life. And when like Joshua, full of days and full of honors, you are gathered to your fathers, may you be admitted into the heavenly paradise, to partake of the water of life and the tree of immortality."

To which President Washington after acknowledging the cordiality of the welcome given him by all classes of citizens, says:

"The citizens of the United States of America have a right to applaud themselves for having given to mankind examples of an enlarged and liberal policy—a policy worthy of imitation. Alll possess a like liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship. It is now no more that toleration is spoken of as if it were by the indulgence of one class of people that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights, for happily the Government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens, in giving it on all occasions their effectual support."

THE TERRITORY OF UTAH. According to late advices Utah is getting along flourishingly. The wheat fields promise an abundant harvest. Salt Lake City is getting along finely; paper is now manufactured there, and the Deseret News is printed upon the home-made article. Brigham Young's policy has been to have every thing made in the settlement which could possibly be produced. A ferry boat now plies on the Jordan, on which Salt Lake is situated. She is forty-six feet long, will have a stern-wheel propelled by horse power, and is destined to be used mainly for the transportation of stock to and from Great Salt Lake City and Antelope Island. A bridge has been built over Jordan. The News states that goods to the value of one million of dollars are on the road from Missouri to Deseret. At a meeting of the Saints on the 28th of June missionaries were appointed to many distant lands, and John Smith, the eldest son of Hiram Smith, was voted to be ordained the Patriarch over the whole Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

National Intelligencer.

UNAPPRECIATED POLITENESS. A droll story is related of an honest farmer, who, attempting to drive home a bull, got suddenly hoisted over the fence. Recovering himself, he saw the animal on the other side of the rails, sawing the air with his head and neck, and pawing the ground. The good old man looked steadily at him for a moment, and then shaking his fist at him, exclaimed, "Darn your apologies—you need't stand there, you tarnal crittur, a bowin and scrapin—you did it a purpose, darn your curly picture!"

KNOW-NOTHING APOSTLE. "Ned Buntline" is lecturing at Bangor, Maine,—in full uniform,—his subject, as usual, being "America for Americans."

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the first session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

[Public, No. 230.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post-Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post-Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

MAINE.

From Alexandria to Wesley, through the town of Crawford.

From Alfred, by Lyman, Lyman Centre, Goodwin's Mills, North Kennebunkport, and Biddeford, to Saco.

From Augusta, by South China, North Palermo, Freedom, Brooks, Monroe, Ellingwood Corners, to Hampden.

From Augusta, by Brown's Corner's, Vassalboro, East Vassalboro, China, Abbion, Unity, Troy, Dixmont, Dixmont Centre, Newburg, West Hampden, and Hampden, to Bangor.

From Augusta, by South Vassalboro, South China, Palermo, North Palermo, Montville, Liberty, East Montville, North Searsmont, and Belmont, to Belfast.

From Augusta, by Hallowell Cross Roads, and East Winthrop, to Winthrop.

From Augusta, by Sidney, Waterville, Kendall's Mills, Fairfield's Corners, Bloomfield, and Skowhegan, to Norridgewock.

From Augusta, by Togus Spring, South Windsor, Cooper's Mills, West Jefferson, Jefferson, North Waldoboro, Union, East Union, South Hope, and West Camden, to Rockland.

From Augusta, by Hallowell Cross Roads, East Readfield, Readfield Depot, Readfield, Mount Vernon, Viena, Farmington Falls, Farmington, Strong, and Aron, to Phillips.

From Augusta, by West Sydney, Belgrade, North Belgrade, Smithfield, Osoola, Norridgewock, and Madison, to North Anson.

From Augusta, by Windsor, Patricktown, North Washington, Light's Corners, Liberty, South Montville, Searsmont, and Belmont, to Belfast.

From Augusta, by Sydney, Waterville, Fairfield, North Fairfield, South Bloomfield, Bloomfield, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, and Madison, to North Anson.

From Augusta, by Hallowell, French's Corners, Litchfield, Litchfield Corners, Bowdoin, Little River Village, and South Durham, to Freeport.

From Bangor, by Eddington, East Eddington, Tilden, Wesley, Crawford, Alexander, and Baring, to Calias, (over the "Black Road," so called.)

From Bangor, by North Bangor, Orono, West Great Works, Oldtown, Milford, Sunkhaze, Greenbush, Olamon, Passadumkeag, West Enfield, South Lincoln, Lincoln, Lincoln Centre, and North Lincoln, to Matawamkeag.

From Bangor, by Six Mile Falls, Glenburn, Kirkland, Bradford, South Orneville, and Milo, to Brownsville.

From Bangor, by North Hermon, South Levant, West Levant, Exeter, Garland, West Dover, East Saugerville, and Centre Guildford, to Monson.

From Bangor to Upper Stillwater.

From Bangor, by Hermon, Carmel, Etna, East Newport, Newport, Palmyra, Pittsfield, and Canaan, to Skowhegan.

From Bangor, by East Hampden, Hampden, South Hampden, North Frankfort, Frankfort Mills, North Searsport, and Swanville, to Belfast.

From Bangor, by Brener, Holden, East Holden, North Ellsworth, and Ellsworth Falls, to Ellsworth.

From Bangor, by Brener, Brener Village, Orrington, South Orrington, North Bucksport, Bucksport Centre, Bucksport, Orland, and North Castine, to Castine.

From Bangor, by West Glenburn, Kenduskeag, Corinth, Exeter Mills, Exeter, Dexter, Ripley, West Ripley, Main Stream, and Harmony, to Athens.

From Bangor, by North Hermon, South Levant, Rogers' Corners, Stetson, North Newport, Corrinna, Corrinna Centre, and St. Albans, to Hartland.

From Belfast, by East Knox, Knox Centre, Freedom, South Albion, China, and Winslow, to Waterville.

From Belfast, by Waldo, South Brooks, Brooks, and South Jackson, to Jackson.

From Belgrade, by Belgrade Mills, Rome, Mercer, and Stark, to West Mills.

From Belgrade, by Belgrade Mills, Rome, East New Sharon, New Sharon, Industry, and West Mills, to North Industry.

From Bethel, by Newry, Newry Corners, Bear River, and Grafton, to letter B.

From Biddeford, by Saco, Bar Mills, Hollis Centre, Waterborough Centre, Limerick, East Parsonfield, North Parsonfield, Effingham Falls, New Hampshire, Freedom, and East Madison, to Madison.

From Biddeford, Saco Hollis, Buxton, West Buxton, and North Hollis, to Limerick.

From Bristol, by Newcastle, to Pemaquid.

From Brooks, by Monroe, Ellingwood Corner, and Hampden, to Bangor.

From Brunswick to Bath.

From Brownsville, by North Brownsville, to Kattadkin Iron Works.

From Buckfield, by Sumner, to West Sumner.

From Buckfield, by East Sumner, Hartford, and Canton Mills, to Canton.

From Bucksport, by Orland, North Blue Hill, Blue Hill, Blue Hill Falls, North Sedgewick, and Deer Isle, to South Deer Isle.

From Calias, by Willtown, Barring, Sprague's Falls, Baileyville, Princetown, Waite, Topsfield, Jackson, Brook, Butterfields, Orient, Amity, and Hogdon, to Holton.

From Camden, by Hope, McLain's Mills, and North Appleton, to Searsmont.

From Camden to North Haven.

From Charlotte, by Middytemps, and Cooper, to Alexander.

From Cherryfield, by Reddington, to Delloys.

From Dennysville, by Pembroke and Robbinston, to Red Beach.

From Dexter, by Dover, South Mills, and West Dover, to Dover.

From Dexter, by West Dover, Dover South Mills, and Dover, to Foxcroft.

From Dixfield, by Peru and Canton Mills, and Livermore, to Strickland Ferry Depot.

From Dixmont, by North Dixmont, Plymouth, to East Newport.

From Dover, by East Dover, South Sebec, Milo, Kilmarnock, and Maxfield, to Howland.

From East Corinth, by Charleston, Atkinson, North Atkinson, Sebec, and Williamsburgh, to Brownsville.

From East Machias, by Whiting and West Lubec, to Lubec.

From East Machias, by North Cutler, to Cutler.

From the east line of the State, by Fort Fairfield, Manchester, and Presque Isle, to Aroostook.

From East Eddington, by Amherst, Aurora, Wesley, and Crawford, to Baileyville.

From Ellsworth, by Orland, Bucksport, Prospect Ferry, Prospect, South Prospect, and Searsport, to Belfast.

From Ellsworth to Waltham.

From Ellsworth, by Surry, Blue Hill, Penobscot, and North Castine, to Castine.

From Ellsworth, by West Trenton, Eden, and Mount Desert, to South West Harbor.

From Ellsworth, by Hancock, West Sullivan, Sullivan, East Sullivan, West Goldsboro, Goldsboro, and Steuben, to Narraguagus.

From Ellsworth, by North Hancock, Franklin, Narraguagus, Harrington, Columbia, Jonesboro, and Whitneyville, to Machias.

From Ellsworth, by Zilden, North Manaville, Amherst, Aurora, to Great Pond.

From Exter, by West Garland, South Sangerfield, and Guilford, to Abbot.

From Farmington, by East Strong, New Vineyard, and New Portland, to Kingsfield.

From the Forks to Moose River.

From Goff's Corners, by Auburn, North Auburn, Turner, to North Turner.

From Goff's Corners, by East Turner and North Turner Bridge, to Livermore Centre.

From Gorham, by Buxton Centre, to West Buxton.

From Great Falls, by Lebanan, Sanford, Springvale, Emery Mills, Acton, Acton Corner, North Acton, West Newfield, West Parsonfield, Effingham, New Hampshire, Effingham Falls, and Freedom, to Eaton Centre.

From Green Depot, by South Leeds, to Leeds.

From Guilford, by Parkman and Cambridge, to Harmony.

From Hampden, by South Hampden, South Newburgh, Dixmont, Morton's Corner in Jackson, to Jackson.

From Hayneskill, by Bancroft Plantations, to Weston.

From Boulton, by Monticello, Bridgewater, and Presque Isle, to Fort Fairfield.

From Houlton to Woodstock, New Brunswick.

From Kennebunk, by Wells, Ogunquit, Cape Neddick, and York, to Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

From Kenduskeag, by South Corinth, East Corinth, West Charleston, South Dover, Dover, Foxcroft, Sangerville, Guilford, and Abbot, to Monson.

From Lebanon, by Centre Lebanon, to West Lebanon.

From Leeds Station, by South Leeds, Leeds, North Leeds, Strickland's Ferry Depot, and East Livermore, to Livermore Falls.

From letter B, by Wentworth's location, to Wilson's Mills.

From Limerick, by Newfield, West Newfield, East Wakefield, New Hampshire, and Leighton's Corners, to Ossipee.

From Lincoln, by Lee, Springfield, Carroll, and Kossuth, to Topsfield.

From Lincoln Centre, by Pattagumpus and Chester, to Nickerton.

From Livermore Falls, by Jay, North Jay, Wilton, and East Wilton, to Farmington.

From Lovell, by North Fryburgh, to Stow.

From Machias, to East Machias, Marion, Dennysville, and Charlotte, to Calias.

From Machias, by North Fairfield, Wesley, Crawford, and Alexander, to Princeton.

From Machias to Machiasport.

From Mattawamkeag, by South Moluncas, Haynesville, and Linneas, to Houlton.

From Mattawamkeag, by Conway and Number Three, to Patten.

From Mechanics Falls, by West Minot and East Hebron, to Backfield.

From Mexico, by Rosebury, to Byron.

From Monson, by Shirley Mills and Shirley, to Greenville.

From Monson, by Abbot, Parkman, South Parkman, Dexter, Pleasant Vale, and Newport, to Detroit.

From New Castle to Bristol.

From North Anson, by West Emden, North New Portland, East New Portland, New Portland, and Freeman, to Strong.

From North Anson, by West Anson and East New Vineyard, to New Vineyard.

From North Anson, by Emden, Solon, Bingham, and Carritunk, to the Forks.

From North Anson, by Emden Centre, to Concord.

From North Lincoln, by Chester and West Indian Township, to Nickerton.

From North Berwick, by South Sanford, Sanford, Springvale, Alfred, and Waterborough, to Waterborough Centre.

From North New Portland, by Lexington and Dead River, to Flag Staff.

From Norway, by Waterford, South Waterford, and Sweden, to Lovell.

From Orono, by Upper Stillwater, Oldtown, Alton, and Lagrange, to Kilmarnock.

From Oldtown, by Argyle and Edinburgh, to Howland.

From Passadumpkeag, by Enfield and Lowell, to Burlington.

From Patton, by Umcolcus, Masardis, and Aroostook, to Fort Kent.

From Paris, by North Paris, West Sumner, Sumner, East Sumner, Hartford, Canton Mills, to Canton.

From Plantations Number Eleven, called Aroostook, to the east line of the State by Presque Isle and Fort Fairfield Plantations.

From Portland, by Falmouth, Cumberland, Yarmouth, New Gloucester, Upper Gloucester, West Danville, Danville, East Portland, Minot, Mechanics Falls, South Paris, North Paris, Bryant's Pond, Lock's Mills, Bethel, West Bethel, Gilead, Shelburne, New Hampshire, Gorham, Berlin Falls, Berlin, Milan, Dummer, Stark, Northumberland, Stratford, and Bloomfield, Vermont, to Brighton.

From Portland, by Falmouth, Cumberland, North Yarmouth, Freeport, and Brunswick, to Bath.

From Portland, by Steven's Plains, West Falmouth, West Cumberland, Gray, West Gloucester, and Poland, to Mechanics Falls.

From Portland, by Oak Hill, Saco, Biddeford, Kennebunk, Wells' Depot, North Berwick, and Elliot, to Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

From Portland, by Yarmouth, Freeport, Brunswick, Topsham, Bowdoinham, Richmond, Rosedale, Gardiner, Pittston, Farmingsdale, and Hallowell, to Augusta.

From Portland, by South Windham, Windham, North Windham, Raymond, and Naples, to Bridgeton.

From Portland, by Saccarappa, Gorham, West Gorham, Standish, Steep Falls, East Baldwin, West Baldwin, Hiram, Brownfield, Fryburgh, and Centre Conway, New Hampshire, to Conway.

From Presque Isle, by Lyndon, Van Buren, West Van Buren, Madawaska, and West Madawaska, to Fort Kent.

From Presque Isle, to Number Eleven, Range Five, Aroostook.

From Railroad Junction at Danville, by Goff's Corners, Lewiston, Green Corner, Green Leeds Station, Monmouth, Winthrop, Readfield, Belgrade, and West Waterville, to Waterville.

From the Railroad Depot, by Wetchville, to Oxford.

From Railroad Depot, by Oxford, Otisfield, Casco, and Edes' Falls, to Naples.

From Raymond, by East Raymond, Casco, and Otisfield, to Bolster's Mills.

From Readfield, by Kent's Mills, Fayette Mills, North Fayette, Livermore Falls, Jay Bridge, and North Jay, to Wilton.

From Readfield, by Kent's Mills, Fayette, North Fayette, South Chesterville, Chesterville, North Chesterville, and East Wilton, to Wilton.

From Richmond to Lewiston (Androscoggin C. H.)

From Rockland, by Rockport, Camden, Lincolnville, Northport, and East Northport, to Belfast.

From Rockland, by Thomaston, Warren, Waldoborough, Nobleborough, Newcastle, Sheepscott Bridge, Wiscassett, and Woolwich, to Bath.

From Rockland to Matinicus.

From Rockland to Isle au Haut.

From Skowhegan, by Cornville, Athens, Brighton, Kingsbury, Blanchard, and Shirley, to Greenville.

From Skowhegan, by East Madison and South Solon, to Solon.

From Southwest Harbor to Cranberry Isle.

From Springvale, by Alfred Ross' Corners, Newfield, South Parsonfield, to Effingham, New Hampshire.

From South Paris, by Norway, North Norway, Greenwood, Lock's Mills, to Bethel.

From South Paris to Norway.

From South Paris, by Harrison, North Bridgeton, and West Bridgeton, to Fryburgh.

From South Paris, by Snow's Falls, Woodstock, North Woodstock, Rumford, Rumford Point, and South Andover, to Andover.

From Standish, by East Limington, North Limington, Limington, Cornish, and Kegar Falls, to Porter.

From Strong, by West Freeman, to Salem.

From Thomaston, by St. George and Tenant's Harbor, to St. George.

From Thomaston, by Cushing, to Friendship.

From Tilden, by Amherst and Aurora, to Township.

From Union, by North Union and Washington, to Light's Corners.

From Waterville, by Kendall's Mills, Fairfield Corners, Pishon's Ferry, Canaan, and West Hartland, to Hartland.

From Waterville, by Winslow, Benton, Clinton, Burnham Village, East Burnham, Troy Centre, Troy, North Dixmont, North Newburgh, North Hampden, West Hampden, and Hampden, to Bangor.

From Waterville, by Fairfield, Larone, Oseola, to Norridgewock.

From Waterville, by Kendall's Mills and Benton, to Unity.

From Waterville, by Benton, Clinton, Burnham Village, East Pittsfield, Detroit, Plymouth, Etna Centre, Carmel, and Hermon, to Bangor.

From Waterboro Centre, by Limerick and Limington, to Standish.

From Waldoboro, by South Waldoboro and Friendship, to Cushing.

From Waterford, by North Waterford, East Stoneham, North Lovell, and Centre Lovell, to Lovell.

From Wilton, by North Wilton, to Temple Mills.

From Winthrop, by Wayne, East Livermore, North Livermore, Canton, Dixfield, Mexico, East Rumford, to Bryant's Pond.

From Winthrop, by Wayne, North Leeds, North Turner Bridge, North Turner, South Stratford, Buckfield, West Buckfield, and Paris, to South Paris.

From Wiscasset, by Dresden Mills and Dresden, to Richmond.

From Wiscasset, by Alna, Whitfield, and East Pittston, and Pittston, to Gardiner.

From Wiscasset, by North Edgecomb, Edgecomb, North Boothbay, and Boothbay, to Hodgson's Mills.

From Yarmouth, by North Yarmouth, East North Yarmouth, Poland, West Durham, Durham, Lisbon, Webster, and Wales, to Monmouth.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From Amherst, by Milford, East Wilton, Wilton, Mason, and Mason Village, to New Ipswich.

From Barrington, by Centre Stafford and Centre Barnstead, to Barnstead.

From Berlin Falls, by Berlin, to Milan.

From Bradford, by Newbury and Newport, to Claremont.

From Bristol, by Bridgewater and Hebron, to Groton.

From Bristol, by Bridgewater and West Plymouth, to Rumney.

From Brookline to Railroad Depot at Pepperville.

From Canterbury Depot, by Canterbury, to Shaker Village.

From Charlestown, by Acworth, to Lempster.

From Chester, by Derry, to Lawrence, Massachusetts.

From Claremont, by Cornish Flats, Meriden, and East Plainfield, to Lebanon.

From Concord, by West Concord, Hopkinton, Contotook Village, Warner, Bradford, Newbury, and Newport, to Claremont.

From Concord, by Canterbury, Sanbornton Bridge, Sanbornton, East Sanbornton, North Sanbornton, Guilford, Lake Village, New Hampton, Weir's Bridge, Meredith Village, Holderness, Plymouth, West Plymouth, Rumney, West Rumney, and Wentworth, to Warren.

From Concord, by Chichester, North Chester, Pittsfield, Barnstead, Strafford, and Barrington, to Dover.

From Concord, by Loudon, Loudon Bridge, and Gilmanton, to Gilmanton Iron Works.

From Concord, by Loudon, London Centre, Lower Gilmanton, and Gilmanton Iron Works.

From Concord, by North Dumbarton, to Dumbarton.

From Concord, by West Concord Mast Yard, Hopkinton, Contotook Village, and Warner, to Bradford.

From Concord, by Fisherville, Boscawen, Salisbury, Franklin, East Andover, Andover, West Andover, Danbury, Grafton, Grafton Centre, East Canaan, Canaan, Enfield, West Canaan, North Enfield, East Lebanon, Lebanon, West Lebanon, to White River Junction, Vermont, sixty-nine miles and back, twelve times a week, with a branch from Franklin, by Hill, to Bristol.

From Concord, by Pembroke, Allentown, South Deerfield, Candia, Raymond, Epping, Stratham, and Greenland, to Portsmouth.

From Concord, by Chichester, Empson, West Northwood, East Northwood, and Nottingham Turnpike, to Durham.

From Concord, by Hookset, Amoskeag, Manchester, Reed's Ferry, Thornton's Ferry, Nashua, Tyngsborough, Massachusetts, North Chelmsford, and Middlesex Village, to Lowell.

From Contotook Village, by Henniker, to Hillsborough Bridge.

From Conway, by North Conway, Lower Bartlett, Bartlett, Hart's Location, Crawford House, White Mountain, and Bethlehem, to Littleton.

From Dover, by Gonie, Rochester, Farmington, New Durham, Downing's Mills, and Alton, to Alton Bay.

From Dover, by North Barrington, Strafford Corners, and North Strafford, to North Barnstead.

From Dublin, by Harrisville and Nelson, to Munsonville.

From East Wilton, by Peterborough, Dublin, and Marlborough, to Keene.

From East Wilton, by South Lyndeborough, Greenfield, Hancock, South Stoddard, Stoddard, Marlon, and New Alstead, to Paper Mill Village.

From Epping, by Nottingham, Northwood, and Epson, to Pittsfield.

From Errolt to Letter B.

From Exter, by Kingston, Danville, Chester, and Auburn, to Manchester.

From Exter, by Brentwood, Poplin, and South Raymond, to Raymond.

From Farmington, by Middleton, South Wolfborough, Wolfborough, Mackerel Corner, Tuftonborough, Melvin Village, East Mouttonborough, Mouttonborough, and Sandwich, to Centre Sandwich.

From Franklin, by Hill, to Bristol.

From Gilmanton, by Gilmanton Iron Works and South Alton, to Farmington.

From Great Falls, by Rochester and South Milton, to Milton.

From Haverhill, by Haverhill Centre, to Benton.

From Hillsborough Bridge, by Antrin, to Bennington.

From Hillsborough Bridge, by Hillsboro', North Branch, South Stoddard, Munsonville, and East Sullivan, to Keene.

From Hollis to the Railroad Depot.

From Jaffrey, by East Jaffrey and Rindge, to Winchendon.

From Keene, by Sullivan and Gilsrun, to Marlow.

From Keene, by Chesterfield Factory and Chesterfield, to Brattleborough.

From Keene, by Swanzey, to Richmond.

From Kingston, by Danville and Sandown, to East Chester.

From Lake Village, by West Alton, to Alton Bay.

From Lancaster, by Jefferson Mills, to Jefferson.

From Lancaster, by Jefferson Mills, Jefferson, Kilkenny, Randolph, Gorham, Shelburne, Gilead, and West Bethel, to Bethel.

From Lisbon, by Sugar Hill, to Franconia.

From Littleton, by Whitefield, to Lancaster.

From Lower Bartlett, by Jackson and Pinkham's Grant, to Gorham.

From Lyman, by North Lyman, to Lower Waterford.

From Manchester, by Auburn, Chester, Hampstead, and Atkinson, to Haverhill, Massachusetts.

From Manchester, by Auburn, Candia, South Deerfield, Deerfield, Nottingham, Lee, and Wadley's Falls, to New Market.

From Mason Village, by New Ipswich and Temple, to Petersborough.

From Meredith Village, by Centre Harbor, Mouttonborough, Sandwich Cententre [Centre,] Sandwich, and North Sandwich, to Tamworth.

From Meredith Village, by Centre Harbor, Mouttonborough, Sandwich, South Tamworth, Tamworth, Tamworth Iron Works, Eaton, Conway, and Centre Conway, to Fryburgh, Maine.

From Nashua, by South Merrimac, Amherst, New Boston, and South Weare, to Weare.

From Nashua, by South Merrimack and Milford, to East Wilton.

From Nashua, by South Merrimac, Amherst, Mount Vernon, Francistown, Hillsborough, Washington, East Dempster, and Unity, to Claremont.

From Newport, by Croydon Flats, Croydon, and West Enfield, to Lebanon.

From North Charleston to Unity.

From Northumberland, by Stark, Dummer, Milan, Berlin, and Berlin Falls, to Gorham.

From Northumberland, by Stratford, Lower Columbia, Columbia, Colebrook, and West Stewartstown, to Canaan.

From Oil Mill Village, by East Weare, Weare, Deering, Hillsborough Bridge, and Hillsborough Centre, to East Washington.

From Paper Mill Village, by South Acworth, Lempster, and East Unity, to Newport.

From Pittsfield, by Barnstead, and Lower Gilmanton, to Gilmanton.

From Pittsfield, by Barnstead, Barnstead Centre, North Barnstead, and South Alton, to Downing's Mills.

From Plymouth, by Campton, Campton Village, Thornton, West Thornton, Woodstock, Lincoln, Flume, Lafayette, and Franconia, to Littleton.

From Portsmouth, by Rye, to Rye Beach.

From Portsmouth to Kittery, Maine.

From the Railroad Depot at Potter Place, by Wilmot Flats, New London, George's Mills, and Wendell, to Newport.

From Sanbornton Bridge to Franklin.

From South Milton, by Milton, Union, Wakefield, North Wakefield, Ossipee, Centre Ossipee, West Ossipee, and Eaton, to Conway.

From Springfield, by North Springfield, to Gassett's Station.

From Station House at Berlin Falls, by Berlin, Milan, Dummer, and Cambridge, to Errol.

From Union, by [illegible]field, North Wolfborough, and Water Village, to T[illegible]borough.

From Union Bridge Depot, by East Sanbornton, and Upper Gilmanton, to Gilmanton.

From Wakefield, by East Wakefield, and Gliddon Corner, to Effingham.

From Warren, by East Haverhill, to Haverhill.

From Weir's Bridge, by Centre Harbor, to Wolfborough.

From Wells River, Vermont, by Bath, New Hampshire, Lisbon, Littleton, North Littleton, and Dalton, to Lancaster.

From Wells River, by Woodsville, Bath, and Lisbon, to Littleton.

From Whitefield to Carroll.

From West Andover, by Wilmot, West Springfield, and Granthany, to Croydon.

From Windham, by Fessenden Mills, Pelham, and Dracut, Massachusetts, to Lowell.

VERMONT.

From Bakersfield, by West Enosburgh, and Enosburgh Falls, to West Berkshire.

From Barnet to Peacham.

From Barnet to Waterford Lower Village.

From Barton, by Barton Landing, down the Barton river, to West Derby.

From Bellow's Falls, by Rockingham, Bartonsville, Chester, North Chester, Cavendish, Proctersville, Ludlow, Mount Holley, East Wallingford, Cuttingsville, East Clarendon, North Clarendon, Rutland, Pittsford, Brandon, Liecester, Otter Creek, Satisburg, West Satisburg, Middleburg, Vergennes, Ferrysburgh, North Ferrisburgh, Charlotte, and Shelburne, to Burlington.

From Bellow's Falls, by Saxton's River, Cambridgeport, Grafton, Townsend, West Townsend, North Wardsborough, and Stratton, to Arlington.

From Bellow's Falls, by South Charleston, New Hampshire, Charleston, North Charleston, Claremont, Weathersfield, Vermont, Ascutneyville, and West Claremont, New Hampshire, to Windsor, Vermont.

From Bethel, by Gaysville, Stockbridge, Rochester, Hancock, Ripton, and East Middleburg, to Middlebury.

From Brandon, by Sudbury, and Orwell, to Chipman's Point.

From Brattleborough, by West Dummerston, and Fayetteville, to Townsbend.

From Brattleborough, by West Dummerston, Fayetteville, Williamsville, and Dover, to Wilmington.

From Brattleborough, by Dummerston, Putney, Westminster, and Walpole, New Hampshire, to Bellow's Falls, Vermont.

From Brattleborough, by West Brattleborough, Marlborough, Wilmington, Searsbury, and Woodford, to Bennington.

From Brattleborough, by Guilford, Guilford Centre, Green River, Halifax, West Halifax, Jacksonville, Whittingham, Readsborough, Heartwellville, and Stamford, to North Adams, Massachusetts.

From Bridgewater, by Woodstock, Taftsville, and Quechee Village, to the Railroad station.

From Burlington, by Winooski Falls, Painesville, Colchester, West Milton, Milton, East Georgia, Georgia, St. Albans, Swanton, Alburgh, Alburgh Springs, and West Alburgh, to Rouse's Point, New York.

From Burlington, by South Hero, to Plattsburg, New York.

From Burlington, by St. George, Hinesburg, and Monkton, to Vergennes.

From Burlington, by St. George, Hinesburg, Starksborough, Bristol, and New Haven Mills, to Middleburg.

From Canaan to Pittsburgh, New Hampshire. From Chester, by Andover, to Weston.

From Chester Village, by Ringville, to Worthington.

From Danby, by Mount Tabor, to Weston.

From Danville, by Walden, East Hardwick, Hardwick, Greensborough, and Craftsbury, to North Craftsbury.

From East Barnard to Royalton.

From East Berkshire, by Montgomery, to Montgomery Centre.

From East Burke, by Victory, Granby, and Guildhall, to Northumberland, New Hampshire.

From East Thetford, by Thetford, Post Mill Village, West Fairlee, and Vershire, to Chelsea.

From Factory Point, by Winhall, Peru, Landsgrove, Londonderry, South Londonderry, and Simonsville, to Chester.

From Fairfax to Buck Hollow.

From Fairfax to Fletcher.

From Fairfax to Westford.

From Fairfax to Georgia Depot.

From Grafton, by Houghtonsville, and Windham, to Londonderry.

From Hartland Depot, by Hartland, Woodstock, and Bernard, to Bethel.

From Irasburgh, by Browningion Centre, and East Charleston, to Brighton.

From Jacksonville, by South Halifax, Coleraine, Massachusetts, and Griswoldville, to Shelburne Falls.

From Johnson, by Hyde Park, Morrisville, and Wolcott, to North Craftsbury.

From Johnson, by North Hyde Park, Eden, Lowell, Westfield, Troy, Newport, and West Derby, to Derby Line.

From Jonesville, by Huntington, Starksboro, and Bristol, to New Haven.

From Jonesville, by West Bolton, Underhill Centre, Pleasant Valley, Cambridge, Jefferson, Waterville, Bakersfield, West Enosburg, Enosburg Falls, and West Berkshire, to East Franklin.

From Lancaster, New Hampshire, by Northumberland, Guildhall, Vermont, Maidstone, Brunswick, Lemington, and South Canaan, to Canaan.

From Lyndon Centre, by East Burke, Burke, Newark, East Charleston, West Charleston, and Derby, to Derby Line.

From Manchester, by South Dorset, Dorset, East Rupert, Pawlet, and Wells, to Granville, New York.

From Middlebury, by Cornwall, Whiting, Sudbury, and Hubbardstown, to Castleton.

From Middlesex, by Moretown, and Waitsfield, to Warren.

From Montpelier, by Middlesex, Waterberry, Bolton, Richmond, Jonesville, and Williston, to Burlington.

From Middleburg, by Cornwall, West Cornwall, and Shoreham, to Larrabee's Point.

From Middlebury, by Salisbury, Leicester, Brandon, Pittsford, Rutland, East Clarendon, Cuttingsville, Mount Holly, Proctorsville, Cavendish, North Chester, Chester, Bartonsville, to Bellows Falls.

From Mount Pelier, by Barre, and Washington, to Chelsea.

From Montpelier, by Worcester, Elmore, Morrisville, Hyde Park, Johnson, Waterville, Bakersfield, East Fairfield, and Fairfield, to St. Albans.

From Montpelier, by Barre, Orange, West Topsham, East Corinth, and Bradford Centre, to Bradford.

From Montpelier, by North Montpelier, East Calias, Woodburg, South Hardwick, East Hardwick, Hardwick, Greensborough, and Glover, to Barton.

From Montpelier, by Barre, South Barre, Williamstown, East Brookfield, East Randolph, and East Bethel, to Royalton.

From Montpelier, by East Montpelier, Plainfield, Marshfield, and Cabot, to Danville.

From Morgan, by Holland, to Derby Line.

From North Craftsbury, by Albany, Irasburg, Coventry, Newport, West Derby, and Derby, to Derby Line.

From Paper Mill Village, by South Acworth, Lempster, and East Unity, to Newport.

From Painesville, by Essex, Jericho, Underhill, Cambridge, and Jeffersonville, to Johnston.

From Proctorsville, by Cavendish, Upper Falls, Corners, and West Claremont, to Claremont.

From Rutland, by Clarendon, Wallingford, South Wallingford, Danby, North Dorset, East Dorset, Factory Point, Manchester, Sunderland, Arlington, Shaftsbury, South Shaftsbury, North Bennington, Bennington, Bennington Centre, North Hoosick, Eagle Bridge, New York, Buskirk's Bridge, Johnsonville, Schagticoke, Tombannock Junction, and Lansingburg, to Troy.

From Salem, by West Rupert, to Rupert.

From Sherburne, by North Sherburne, and Pittsfield, to Stockbridge.

From St. Albans, by East Highgate, Franklin, East Franklin, and West Berkshire, to Berkshire.

From St. Albans, by Swanton Centre, to Highgate.

From St. Albans to Swanton.

From St. Albans, by Sheldon, East Sheldon, and West Enosburgh, to Enosburgh.

From St. Albans, by Sheldon, Enosburgh Falls, and East Berkshire, to Richford.

From Strafford, by South Strafford, and Union Village, to Pompanoosuc.

From Steven's Village to Lower Waterford.

From St. Johnsbury, by St. Johnsbury Centre, Lyndon, Lyndon Centre, Sutton, Barton, Brownington, and Derby, to Derby Line.

From St. Johnsbury to Danville.

From St. Johnsbury, by Johnsbury East, West Concord, Concord, and Lunenburg, to Lancaster, New Hampshire.

From St. Johnsbury, by Lower Waterford, and Waterford, to Littleton, New Hampshire.

[To be continued.]

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, 1854.

THE STATE FAIR.

We made a visit a day or two since to the Fair Grounds, and found the preparations for the approaching Fair going forward with as much energy and on as large a scale as could be desired. Floral Hall has been doubled in size, the ladies refreshment saloon has been enlarged, and two large buildings have been erected—the one the Farmer's and the other the Mechanic's Hall. There will be room enough, in all probability, for the various articles on exhibition.

The tract for trotting horses will also be made larger than it was last year.

The Committees have been most attentive to their various duties.

We hope to see at least ten thousand persons in attendance on the occasion.

We are informed, by one of the Executive Committee, that much credit is due to Mr. John Hutchins, of this City, for his exertions and personal attention in fitting up the Fair Grounds. We understand he has devoted his entire time to his duties as a member of the Committee of Arrangements; for which he deserves, as he will no doubt receive, the thanks of the Society.

THE DINNER TO MR. KERR.

The Editor of the Milton Spectator says he was present at the dinner given to Mr. Kerr, at Yanceyville, on the 28th instant. The Editor says:

"It was given by his friends, without distinction of party, in commendation of his recent action in relation to the Nebraska and Kansas Territorial bills. It must have been truly gratifying to Mr. Kerr, to have met so many of his friends on that occasion. It was indeed a mass meeting. Caswell turned out in full strength. We also saw gentlemen in attendance from Person, Alamance, and Guilford, and our neighboring State, Virginia. At 12 o'clock a procession was formed in the court-house square, and preceded by Gen. Thomas W. Graves, marshal, marched to the grove near the Presbyterian church, where the tables were spread. Quite a large number of persons had assembled to do justice to the plentiful repast prepared under the superintendence of Captain A. A. Mitchell. Of the dinner, it is enough to say that there was the greatest abundance, more than sufficient to feed the vast multitude, and it was well cooked, which is rather unusual on such occasions. After dinner the Hon. Calvin Graves, President of the meeting, made a few pertinent remarks, expressing the gratification of the citizens of Caswell at Mr. Kerr's course. The Secretaries, Mr. A. C. Lindsey and Dr. James E. Williamson, then read letters from Hon. J. M. Morehead, Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Hon. Thomas Bragg, Messrs. Edwin G. Reade and Henry W. Miller, expressing much regret that it was out of their power to attend the dinner. The reading of the regular toasts was then commenced. The toast to Mr. Kerr was received with great applause.

He responded in a speech of more than an hour in length, and was frequently interrupted by the applause of the assemblage. It was one of his best efforts, and all seemed delighted. He said that it was the proudest day he had ever experienced, to see his friends thus come forward to express their gratification at his action upon this great national measure. He then, in a clear and forcible manner, gave his reasons for voting in favor of the Nebraska bill, and proved that the South had gained much by its passage. He gave the Whigs who voted with the Abolitionists and fanatics of the North some hard hits. We suppose Messrs. Rogers and Puryear, of this State, had to take their portion. At the close of Mr. Kerr's speech a committee of four was appointed to solicit a copy for publication, so we hope all will have an opportunity of perusing."

The following are the regular toasts on the occasion:

"1. The Constitution of the United States. The work of the sages and patriots who achieved our liberties, the only bond of equality among the States, and the only true basis of Union.

2. The right of the people to form their own government. A right of inestimable value to freemen, and formidable to tyrants only.

3. John Kerr. Our esteemed fellow-citizen, our distinguished representative. We honor the man who fearlessly and ably advocated the Constitutional rights of the South, when imperiled by demagogues and fanatics.

4. North Carolina. Among the last to accede to the Union because of her jealous love of liberty, she will the very last to recede from it, so long as it is based on the Constitution.

5. The South. In the present crisis united we stand divided we fall.

6. Stephen A. Douglas. Honor and immortality to the man who, rising superior to the influence of party or section, has boldly periled all his hopes for the Constitution and the Union.

7. Domestic Slavery. It is our own institution, and we repel with indignation all interference with it on the part of fanatics and demagogues.

8. The brave and true men of the North who voted for the Nebraska and Kansas bill. To their firmness and patriotism we render the homage of our grateful acknowledgments.

9. The Union. A blessing so long as it secures liberty and equality; a curse which it is the instrument of oppression."

The following manly and patriotic letter was received from Gov. Reid, and read to the assemblage:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
RALEIGH, *September* 23, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 6th instant, inviting me to attend a public dinner to be given to the Hon. John Kerr, in consideration of his course during the last session of Congress on what is familiarly known as the "Nebraska question." I regret that other engagements will deprive me of the pleasure of availing myself of your kind invitation to meet my "old and long tried friends" at the time you mention, and to join with them in the approval of the leading principles, asserted by the action of Congress, on that important measure. Bad faith, on the part of non-slaveholding States, in disregarding compromises forced upon the South, led to the passage of the "Nebraska Act," and to the restoration of a great constitutional principle, from which the Federal Government had departed for more than a quarter of a century. This was an important triumph for the South.

But the fact is notorious that a very considerable portion of the people of the North, are endeavoring to destroy the most sacred compromises of the constitution by an unwarranted interference with the domestic institutions of the Southern States. These fanatics leave at their own doors the suffering humanity of their own color, unclad and unfed, and go beyond the legitimate scope of their authority to join in a crusade against the South, and to bestow their sympathy and their charity upon outlaws and fugitives. Their conduct clearly indicates that they are actuated more by hatred towards the South than by sympathy for the slave. By the exercise of their philanthropy at home, perhaps they may do some good; in attempting to exercise it among us, they can do none. We must place ourselves upon the Constitution and resist the attempted encroachments of the North in a becoming spirit of firmness, and teach these Abolitionists to mind their own business and let us alone.

Much praise is due to the patriotic men of the North who have, in the midst of this spirit of fanaticism, stood up so boldly in defence of the Constitution and of the principles upon which the Union of the States of this great Republic can alone be preserved.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID S. REID.

Dr. Allen Gunn, Elijah Graves, Sen., Esq., Dr. N. M. Roan, A. C. Lindsay, Esq.

And the following characteristic letter was received from Mr. William A. Graham:

HILLSBOROUGH, *Sept.* 25, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge, with much pleasure, your invitation to the public dinner to be given by the citizens of Caswell, without distinction of party, to the Hon. John Kerr, at Yanceyville, on the 28th instant.

For a period comprehending the active life of us both, I have stood in the relation of a political and personal friend of the gentleman to whom your festival is intended to do honor, and would gladly unite with you in expressions of admiration of his private character, and of the disinterestedness, activity, fidelity, and zeal, with which he has uniformly maintained the public interests according to his convictions of duty.

Engagements of business, I regret to say, will deprive me of this gratification, as well as a re-union with many old friends, of whose personal regard, however differing in opinion with many of them, in the politics of parties, I am still assured by the kindness of your communication, and for whom I cherish feelings of attachment and respect which will cease only with my life.

I remain, gentlemen, with sincere respect, your obedient servant,
WILL. A. GRAHAM.

To Messrs. Allen Gunn, N. M. Roan, E. Graves, Sen., A. C. Lindsey, &c., &c.

Mr. Graham, judging from this letter, is neither for nor against the Nebraska principle. His sympathies and convictions are doubtless with the National Intelligencer and other Federalists of the same stamp, who deprecate the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Letters, it seems, were also read from Gov. Morehead, E. G. Reade, and H. W. Miller, Esquires. Are *they* too for Nebraska? If so, we shall be gratified; if not, why we shall not be surprised. Mr. Rayner, too, we understand, wrote a letter which was read on the occasion, in which he occupies strong ground for Nebraska!

The regular toasts are pervaded by sound and just sentiments; and the last one, on the subject of the Union of the States, is most emphatic and pointed. Three years ago, we were denounced by Mr. Kerr and others, his then submission friends, as a traitor and disunionist for holding and defending just such sentiments. Mr. Kerr performed his duty on this Nebraska question with intrepidity and firmness; and considering his former position, and the influences by which he was surrounded as a Whig representative, he deserves much credit for his course. We look with some interest to the publication of his remarks. We do not doubt that we shall find them full of the spirit of resistance to abolition encroachment and insult. But while Mr. Kerr is thus honored, let it not be forgotten that Thomas L. Clingman staked himself long since for the rights of North Carolina on this question of slavery; and that his voice was among the first heard in the ranks of the late Whig party, in favor of equality in the Union or independence out of it. For pursuing this course Mr. Clingman has incurred the bitterest opposition at the hands of the old Federal party; and nothing would be more gratifying to such men as Graham, Morehead, Miller, and E. G. Reade than his political prostration and destruction. New recruits are to be desired, and their first onsets upon the foe should have due encouragement; but let not the "old guard" be forgotten.

The indications now are that the people of North Carolina will be more united for the future on the question of slavery than they have ever been at any former period. We hail these indications with much gratification, and trust they may not prove deceptive. Heretofore, the Whig presses and most of the Whig politicians have used this question for party purposes, just as they used the question of internal improvement in the late campaign against Mr. Bragg. Now, however, even the Raleigh Register is talking for Southern rights! But we cannot forget that the Whigs carried this State in 1836 mainly by their ultra opposition to abolitionism, and by charging Democrats here with being in alliance with those at the North who were hostile to slavery; and that in 1844 they opposed the extension of slavery by opposing Texas, and in 1850 preached almost unconditional submission to the very spirit of encroachment which they denounced in 1836. Whatever compliment or commendation may be due to Southern Whigs for firm and manly advocacy of the Nebraska bill—and we are disposed, in this respect, to go as far as that Democrat who goes farthest—still we cannot overlook the fact that the rights of a sovereign slaveholding State could not be safe in the hands of one who, like Mr. Badger, for example, declares that his allegiance is as much due to New Hampshire as to North Carolina. This is a question of State rights.

☞ We learn that Cad. Jones, Jr. Esq., of Orange, has purchased the plantation of Maj. W. F. Collins, near this City, for $17,500. There is a new and valuable flouring mill on the place, and the lands are said to be of excellent quality. While we regret to hear that Maj. Collins contemplates leaving us, we are gratified to know that our community is to gain as a permanent citizen so worthy a gentleman as Cad. Jones, Jr. Raleigh and its vicinity hold out many inducements to persons to remove hither. Our Schools are of the first order, the place is as healthy as any place in any country; and the completion of the N. C. Railroad will soon render Raleigh more easy of access than any town in the State. Our population is rapidly increasing; and the new buildings in almost every portion of the City and suburbs, give evidence of the spirit of enterprise and prosperity with which we are favored.

☞ The "University Magazine," for October, has been received. Its contents are, "A Lecture on the English Language, by Rev. William Hooper, D. D.—Willard's Debut in College—Legend of St. Patrick's Spring—A Memoir of Gen. John Ashe, of the Revolution—Editorial Table." We have read with pleasure the Lecture by Dr. Hooper. It is alone worth the price per annum of the Magazine. We may find room for extracts from it.

☞ The State of Georgia has to mourn the loss of two of her foremost and most useful public men—Hon. Joseph W. Jackson, of Savannah, and Hon. Hugh A. Haralson, of Troup. The former died of yellow fever. They had both served in Congress, and the latter was for a long time Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House.

DEATH OF GEORGE W. BAXTER. We learn from the Carolina Intelligencer that George W. Baxter, Esq., of Rutherfordton, expired of fever at his residence on Sunday week last. Mr. Baxter was a member of the Bar, and a prominent citizen of Western Carolina.

☞ Two deaths from cholera occurred on board the steamer North Carolina last Friday morning during her passage from Baltimore to Norfolk. Mr. Isaac Casey, merchant of Elizabeth City, N. C., was one of the victims; and Mr. Geo. Overman, a merchant residing at Newbegun, Pasquotank, N. C. was the other.

YELLOW FEVER. There were eleven deaths from yellow fever in Charleston for the last twenty-four hours up to the fifth; and the fever was still prevailing, but not to so great an extent as formerly, in Savannah and Augusta.

☞ We learn that the Granville County Fair closed on Thursday last. The Address, delivered on that day, by Mr. Reade, of Person, is spoken of as an able and appropriate production.

☞ Harper's Magazine for October is on our table. We find it, as it usually is, interesting. The leading Editorial in this number is devoted to the discussion of the question of the unity of the races; and the conclusion of the writer is, that if the negro is not the white man's brother, he is at least of "kin"—a "far-off cousin" of the master race. The writer asks "is the negro a man?" No doubt he is; he is so treated in the South, and it is understood on all hands that he is a man, with all physical faculties like other men, and possessing a soul to be lost or saved. The negroes have the same spiritual privileges that their masters enjoy; and many of our colored congregations are as decorous in their bearing and as well dressed as some of the abolitionists in the free States. Many of them are better men than the abolitionists; and all of them are better off than they would be in a state of freedom, whether in the Northern States or in Africa. We are indebted to the late able and eloquent letter of Mr. Wise for the following graphic and correct description of the condition of the Southern slave:

"As to the treatment of slaves, I am well informed, and do not hesitate to say that there is not a better provided body of laborers on earth than the negro slaves of the United States. In reply to your question—"Does slavery west of Georgia and in the Southwest differ much as to the severity from that in the eastern and central Southern States?"—I say to you that slavery nowhere in the United States, at this day, is severe. The slaves are universally fed and clothed well, and are happy and contented. Look at the tables of their increase and their ages of longevity. Look at their religious privileges; come and listen to them preach and pray, and see them dance and "*eat fat, meat and lie by the fire!*" see their masters' love for them, and see their love for their masters. With white officers, I would fight a regiment of them against any foreign troops which could land on our shores. They are faithful and they are brave, and more disinterested than the white man. They are joyous in temperament, and patient as their nerves are coarse and strong. The owners love their race and its qualities bettter than their pseudo friends, the abolitionists, do. Every adult slave around me has half a pound of cured bacon per day, corn meal without stint or measure of allowance, scale fish in season, shell fish nearly all the year, every vegetable and fruit of the season, and an abundance of such as they prefer planted and sown for them. Besides this, they have crops of their own which they sell for their own use. Not one of them who is industrious can fail to have two or three dollars a month to spend. They have no occasion to buy anything but fine clothes. They have their rations weekly of molasses, coffee and tobacco. They are not allowed to work, are carefully nursed when sick, and when well don't average ten hours of labor per day. They have their feast days and holidays, and enjoy them more than the whites do. Here they have Easter and Whitsuntide, two days, a week after harvest, a day at August court, three and four days each during the camp meeting seasons of the Methodist Church, to which they mostly belong, and a week at Christmas, besides the half days of Saturdays in going to see their wives. I believe that they fare *better* in the *western and southwestern* States than they do in Virginia."

The article in Harper to which we have referred, is not in itself objectionable; but its appearance in the columns of such a periodical is evidence of the absorbing nature of the slavery question in the Northern mind. The feeling, the passion of very many of the people in that quarter runs in this negro channel; or, in other words, the appetite for talk about negrodom, slavery, and the like must be ministered unto and satisfied. In this respect Harper and Putnam are under a certain sort of necessity, impelling them to a course which they may themselves consider unjust—though the course of Harper, it is but just to him to say, is by no means as objectionable to Southern men as that of Putnam.

The same number of Harper speaks of that coarse woman, Mrs. Stowe, in most complimentary terms. "No American lady," says the writer, "has ever been so much courted and caressed in the palaces of the English nobility, or been honored with such spontaneous tributes of admiration from all circles of society." This may all be true, yet we very much doubt it. But if true, it evinces the ignorance of the English aristocracy as to the real condition of the Southern slave; and it also shows that British hatred of the United States is quite as strong as in the days of tories and "red coats." We say the United States, for it is known that both American and British abolitionists hold the general government responsible for the existence and perpetuation of African slavery.

Harper and Putnam issue entertaining, and in some respects valuable periodicals. Their Magazines—especially the former—have acquired a wide and general circulation in the Southern States. They were read with eagerness by many, and were acceptable to all until their recent improper and unjustifiable interference with the slavery question. We witnessed this interference with regret and indignation. Putnam has gone as far in his opposition to slavery, and in his denunciations of the South as ever Greely has gone; but Harper has been more conservative and cautious. We regard both periodicals as anti-Southern, and shall treat them accordingly. We do not ask nor expect them to defend Southern institutions or Southern slavery—the people of the South can do that for themselves; but we have a right to expect, and shall insist, that they be silent on the subject. Of course they will do just as they please; but then they cannot expect Southern dollars in return for abuse of Southern institutions. We know the South is taunted with its want of literary periodicals. Very well, what the South lacks in one respect she may be able to boast of, if she chooses, in another; but give us no periodicals at all—no light literature whatsoever, if it cannot come to us clear of abolitionism and of prejudices and hatreds calculated to endanger the security and happiness of our people. We still have Shakspeare, and Milton, and Addison, and Scott; and there are American books, uncontaminated by these spirits of evil, which we can read with profit and pleasure. The Southern people, too, are looking more to their own peculiar interests, and learning to rely more fully upon their own resources; and the day is not distant, we trust, when Southern literature—the embodiment of the learning and power of Southern mind—will be sought even by those who now taunt us with our inferiority in this respect.

UNITED STATES REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS. The revenue from customs during August, at the eight principal ports, compared with the same month last year, was as follows:

	Aug. 1854.	Aug. 1853.	Increase.
New York,	$5,221,690	$4,734,000	$487,000
Boston,	918,000	840,000	78,000
Philadelphia,	638,000	525,000	113,000
New Orleans	139,000	119,000	20,000
Baltimore,	120,000	119,000	1,000
St. Louis,	108,000	12,500	95,500
Mobile,	14,000	300	13,700
Norfolk.	15,000	6,500	6,500
	$7,164,690	$6,847,300	$817,000

THE HODGE WILL CASE. The case of Executors of William T. Hodge *vs.* Wesley Hodge, tried at Wake Superior Court last week, resulted in establishing the will. Consul for plaintiffs, B. F. Moore and Q. Busbee; for defendant, H. W. Miller and G. W. Haywood.

ROWAN AND DAVIE.

It will be seen by the following correspondence, that Charles F. Fisher, Esq., has accepted the nomination for the Senate, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Lillington. The Banner, from which we copy the correspondence, says:

"It was with a full knowledge of Mr. Fisher's inability to canvass the District, that his friends urged upon him the nomination; and it was with this distinct understanding that he accepted. But we think it entirely unnecessary for a man, so well known as Charles F. Fisher is, to canvass. His name itself is a tower of strength in Rowan and Davie. Besides, we think it useless, so recently after the late exciting campaign, to stir up again the political hostilities of the two parties. The political complexion of the next Legislature is fixed beyond the hopes of a change, and we think the citizens of this District should cast about for the man who can probably do most for this section of the State, at a time when so many conflicting interests shall be clashing. That man we believe to be *Charles F. Fisher.*

Mr. Fisher, it is well known, has been long connected with the works of Internal Improvements in this State, and from his intimate knowledge of the same, with his popularity as a man, his extensive acquaintance and great weight with the party in power, we think he can do more towards completing the works of Internal Improvement already commenced, and securing the interests of his constituents in these projects, than any other man in the district. We think the time is a favorable one for laying aside all party prejudices for a season, and supporting the man whom public opinion has already so unmistakeably indicated as the choice of the District. We honor the magnanimity of the many Whigs who have already, regardless of party ties, declared themselves in favor of Mr. Fisher's election. This magnanimity will never be forgotten by Mr. Fisher or his friends."

SALISBURY, N. C., September 23, 1854.

DEAR SIR: In urging upon you the acceptance of the nomination for State Senator, for the District composed of the Counties of Rowan and Davie, as made known through the columns of the public press of this place, on yesterday, we feel that we but re-echo the sentiments of a majority of the Free-holders of the District; and should you find it compatible with your interests to become a candidate for that office, we pledge ourselves to use all honorable efforts to secure your election.

With the highest considerations of personal friendship and esteem, we subscribe ourselves,

Your friends and fellow-citizens,

Jacob Correll,	William Heathman,
Peter Kern,	Beale Ijames,
William Overman,	Henry Sechler,
J. M. Brown,	A. M. Booe,
Meshack Pinkston, Jr.,	Jesse E. Fraley,
John H. Coffman,	H. C. Ratts,
Ransom Jacobs,	D. Ijames,
George F. Link,	M. G. Richards,
Joseph H. Mingus,	L. R. Rose,
David Brown,	Jesse A. Clement,
William Stoner,	A. G. Carter,
Jackson Trott,	A. T. Powe,
James Brown,	Charles A. Rose,
David Watson,	A. Henderson,
John I. Shaver,	Sam'l Reeves,
George Eagle,	Tilman Cranford,
Richard Julian,	John Rice,
Thomas Howard,	Michael Filhour,
Abner Elliott,	Adam Roseman,
U. D. Elliott,	Richard Lowry.
Wm. A. Meroney,	

To CHARLES F. FISHER, Esq.

SALISBURY, September 25, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your letter of a late date. It is perhaps generally understood here that the holding any public position, under ordinary circumstances, would be as little in accordance with my inclination, as it must certainly be contrary to my private interests. In respect to this election, I have heretofore expressed the opinion that, inasmuch as there is no political interest in question, no necessity exists why we should have another political contest in the District, and I have not only declared my willingness to co-operate for the election of any capable person, provided only his soundness on the vital question of Internal Improvements was ascertained, but have so far earnestly declined all solicitations, in the hope that some generally acceptable name would be suggested to represent the District in its important interests.

I have stated to those who have spoken to me, the impossibility of my spending any time in the District between this and the election, as might perhaps be expected, owing to very urgent engagements elsewhere, which I am not able to neglect.

Not, however, having been excused upon these representations, and since the late nomination has been so strongly urged upon me in terms more flattering than just, in your letter dictated chiefly by personal partiality, as well as by many private solicitations, based upon representations hard to resist, all of which do me much honor, it seems scarcely left within my discretion to refuse what in our Republic becomes the duty of any citizen on the demand of the people, without subjecting myself to grave censure, and to the liability of being regarded as extremely selfish.

In this view of the case I cannot feel justified in refusing to leave the matter in the hands of my friends. If, therefore, the people of Rowan and Davie, to whom I have been long enough known to render any explanation of my opinions unnecessary, think proper to require my services in the Legislature, I should do what might be within my ability for the District and the State.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
CHAS. F. FISHER.

To Messrs. Jacob Correll, William Overman, J. M. Brown, and others.

Mr. C. L. Partee, of Rowan, has been nominated, and has accepted, in opposition to Mr. Fisher.

☞ We take the liberty of making the following extract from a letter of an old and esteemed friend, dated Warren Co., October 3d, 1854:

"Allow me to express my gratification at the masterly and independent manner in which you defend the Democratic platform, which embraces the true principles gained for us by our ancestors. I have been supporting those principles thirty or forty years. I hope you and your copartner will keep down Whiggery and this new dark ism of the Know Nothings, which I believe is calculated to undermine and upset some of the vital principles of our best of governments. I have but a little while to stay with you, as I am now in my 77th year; still I am now writing you without glasses. My old associates are getting scarce in Raleigh. There are there yet William Peace, William Boylan, and William Hill—the latter I helped to place in the office he has so long and so honorably filled. I hope the Democrats will not disturb him so long as he is capable of transacting the business of his office in good credit. I am glad to see my friend B. B. S. flourishing so with his advertisements in the Standard. I hope he will have to use the yard-stick and scissors from morning till night."

The writer of the above is "a man without guile," and as a Democrat "without fear and above reproach." He represented Nash County in the Legislatures of 1809, 1810, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, and 1818.

The Hon. BURTON CRAIGE, who is now here, we are pleased to find has regained his health so much shattered the latter part of his sojourn at Washington. He has spent the time since the adjournment of Congress, with his family in Catawba and Burke counties, whither they had gone to pass the Summer months.

Sals. Watchman.

Col. Harney, of the United States Army, sailed from New York on Wednesday in the steamer Asia, for Liverpool, en route for the Eastern war. If the gallant Colonel could be permitted to take a hand in it, we have no doubt it would become a little more interesting than it has yet been. He intends, however to be a mere spectator.

THE HAVANA CONSULATE. The Washington *Star* of Tuesday last, says, the President has received the declension of the Havana Consulate by the Hon. Roger Barton, of Miss., to whom it was not long since tendered.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The following is a complete list of the Congressional candidates in Pennsylvania:

	Democrat.	*Whig.*	*Native.*
I.	Florence,	Morris, (whig & know-nothing,)	Titus,
II.	Hamilton,	Tyson,	
		Chandler,	Graham, (tem.
III.	Landy,	Milward,	Reed,
IV.	Phillips,	Lambert,	Broom,
V.	Cadwallader,	Jones,	
IV.	Hickman,	Broomal,	
VII.	Bridges,	Bradshaw,	
VIII.	Jones,		
	Myers, (ind.)		
IX.	Le Fever,	Hiester,	Roberts, (K.N.
X.	Seiler,	Kunkel,	
XI.	Cake,	Campbell,	Cleaver,
	Dewart,		
XII.	Wright,	Fuller,	
XIII.	Packer, no opposition.		
XIV.	Grow, no opposition.		
XV.	White,	Pierce,	
XVI.	Bonham,	Tod, (anti-Nebraska,)	
XVII.	Reilly,	Robinson,	
XVIII.		Edie,	
		Creswell, (ind.)	
XIX.	Drum,	Covode,	
XX.	Montgomery,	Knight,	
XXI.	Shaler,	Ritchie,	
XXII.	Palmer,	Purviance,	
XXIII.	Trout,	Allison,	
XXIV.	Barclay,		
XXV.		Dick.	

Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Steamer Canada.

HALIFAX, Oct. 6. The Canada has arrived, with six days later news from Europe.

For the week previous to the sailing of the Canada, 35,000 bales of cotton were sold; price unchanged. Flour has advanced 6d. per quarter; wheat, 3d.; and corn, 1s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore flour, 31s. 6d. a 32s 6d.; white corn, 35s. 6d. a 37s.

Money market active. No reduction in the rate of interest. Consols (5's) ⅜ a ½.

Provisions dull. Coffee firm. Tobacco active.

Manchester market very dull.

The Arctic left on her regular day, since which she has not been heard from. It is supposed she put back.

The Canada had fine weather.

At Madrid everything was tranquil.

It is rumored that the Czar has accepted proposals of peace and consented to an armistice.

Nothing from the Baltic fleet.

Wallachia and Moldavia have been entirely evacuated by the Russians, their rear guard having crossed the Pruth

It is said that the peace proposals were drawn up by the Czar.

The Crimea expedition had landed and were marching upon Sebastopol.

It is officially announced by the French and English governments that the Crimea expedition of 58,000 troops had landed without opposition at Eupatoria, and immediately marched for Sebastopol. The transports then returned to Varna for 14,000 more troops.

The Russian fleet had again put into Sebastopol. Part of the allied fleet and arrived off that port.

It was stated at Constantinople, but not yet confirmed, that the Czar had assented to the proposed terms, and that a steamer had been despatched to postpone the landing of the expedition, but had at last advices not reached the fleet.

It is reported that the batteries at Odessa had again been bombarded.

Annapia and Kersch are closely blockaded.

Greece makes submission to the Porte, and offers a treaty of commerce.

The reported rupture between Turkey and Persia is officially contradicted.

It is decided that neither Sweaborg nor Cronstadt shall be attacked this season.

The ministerial crisis in Belgium is over; the present ministers are to remain.

ENGLAND. American breadstuffs are generally firm, with an upward tendency. The brokers' circular reports an advance of 2s. in flour, 4d. in wheat, and 1s. 6d. in corn.

Five deaths have occurred on board the United States frigate San Jacinto, lying at Southampton.

The propeller steamship Petrel put back into the Clyde, having been damaged in a gale.

The allied powers have decided not to attack Sebastopol this winter. The French Baltic fleet returns to France. Austria and Prussia continue in the same attitude towards the allies and Russia.

A disgraceful outrage, having its origin in the wretched Irish Catholic and Protestant feuds, had caused much indignation and horror. An excursion train, with 900 passengers, including most of the Protestant gentry of the country, had been on a visit from Enniskillen to Londonderry, and on returning at night the train was thrown off the track by huge blocks of stone placed so as to throw the cars over a precipitous embankment. Owing to the caution of Lord Enniskillen, who placed himself on the engine with the driver, the train was proceeding at a very slow pace, otherwise the consequences must have been fearful. As it was, several persons were killed and wounded.

Know-Nothing Nomination for Governor—Democratic Congressional Nominations.

NEW YORK, Oct 6. The Know-Nothings, who have been in State convention here for some days, have finally announced the nomination of Daniel Ullman, Esq., as their candidate for the governorship of New York. Mr. U. is an eminent "Silver Grey" whig politician. It was also resolved to support James W. Barker for mayor of this city. Mr. Ullman has accepted the nomination, and pledged himself, if elected, to carry out the principles of the order. He received 257 votes out of 482. A large number of the members left before the nomination was made. This is shown from the fact that only 482 votes were cast, while the Council opened with 953 members. The session is said to have been more boisterous than any other that has ever been assembled in this city. The groans, the cheers, the hisses, and the calls to order could be distinctly heard in the halls and lobbies.

The democrats of this city made the following congressional nominations last night: Fourth district, Michael Walsh; sixth district, John Wheeler, by one meeting; and Chas. D. Mead by another; seventh district, Wm. A. Walker; eighth district, Francis B. Cutting, who subsequently declined.

Whig Congressional Nomination.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.) Oct. 5. The whig convention of the second congressional district of New Jersey assembled at Hightstown to-day.

Resolutions were passed in favor of the principles of protection and internal improvements, complimenting the whig members of the last Congress for their fidelity to freedom, and unqualifiedly condemning the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Michigan Whig Convention.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 5. The whig convention at this place yesterday, adopted resolutions in opposition to the extension of slavery and virtually adopted the Independent Anti-Nebraska State ticket.

The National Baby Show.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5. The national baby show took place at Springfield, Ohio, to-day, and attracted an immense concourse of visiters. There were one hundred and twenty babies entered for the premiums

A letter from Fanny Fern was read for the edification of all concerned.

Letters were also received from Mrs. Swisshelm, Mrs. Mott, and Horace Greeley.

Mrs. Mott thought the black babies should be admitted.

Among the exibitors was an old woman who came with her seventeenth child. She claimed a premium on that ground.

We find the following in the Frederick (Md.) Citizen:

"One of our honest, intelligent, and industrious German fellow-citizens, who has long been known for his love and devotion for the institutions of the country, having been asked the difference between a native American and a naturalized citizen, said the only difference is this: "*The native American comes into the country naked, and the naturalized citizen comes with his clothes on!*" This definition was a good one—too good to be lost—and we give it for the benfit of our readers."

SIGNIFICANT. Not one member of Congress who voted for the Nebraska bill, and who was a candidate before the people for re-election, has yet been defeated.

[N. Y. Jour. of Com.

For the best reason in the world—not one of them dare risk a renomination in the free States. Even the Journal of Commerce must admit that the anti-Nebraska men have done well, when out of eighteen members of Congress elected since the Nebraska bill passed, *only three* sustain the administration, and those three are all southerners, to whose election the whigs made no opposition. It *is* significant.—*New Haven Journal and Courier.*

How many members of the House from Maine, Vermont, and Iowa—the only free States where elections have been held for the next Congress—voted for the Nebraska bill? Just two, viz: Macdonald, of Maine, and Henn, of Iowa. It is true that neither of them consented to be a candidate for re-election, but one of them (Henn) is succeeded by a Nebraska democrat, viz: Augustus Hall.

How was it in Missouri and Arkansas, the only slaveholding States which have elected to the next Congress? Answer—five of the members who voted for the Nebraska bill were candidates for re-election, and are all re-elected. One (Benton) voted against the bill, and being a candidate for re-election, was beaten out of sight by his whig competitor, Kennet.

The five States above mentioned gave just as many votes for the bill as against it; and the new delegations will do the same, if called to vote on the repeal. Anti-Nebraskaism, after all its boasts, has gained nothing by the new elections thus far, and we doubt if its chances are any better in the States yet to elect. Nearly all the members from Indiana and Illinois who voted for the bill have been nominated for re-election. *N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

POPULATION OF KANSAS. The St. Joseph *Gazette*, a Democratic paper published on the western line of Missouri, says:

"Emigrants are pouring into Kansas. Many of them, we learn, are from free States. Missourians are wide awake; scores of them have gone and are still going into the Territory. Hundreds, we learn, are going in from Arkansas and Tennessee. Most of those who are settling in Kansas from the western free States, such as Indiana and Illinois, are in favor of making Kansas a slave State. Kentucky too is turning out her due proportion of emigrants for Kansas, all of whom are in favor of making it a slave State. *We think there is but little doubt that Kansas will be a slave State*, while we believe Nebraska will be free."

NATIONAL MONUMENT. The contributions to the Washington Monument from the 4th of August to the 6th of September were $2,602.92. Expenditures in the same time, $2,218.45.

MARRIED,

In Wake County, on Tuesday night, 3d October, by J. M. Ferrell, Esq., Mr. N. M. Scoggin, of Texas, to Mrs. Martha Daniel, of Wake.

City papers please copy.

THE MARKETS.

RALEIGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD,
BY WM. C. UPCHURCH.
OCTOBER 10, 1854.

FLOUR—From $7 to $7 50.
BACON—11 cts. per lb hog round.
LARD—12½ cts. per lb.
BUTTER—20 to 25 cts. per lb., very scarce.
EGGS—15 cts. per dozen.
CHICKENS—20 cts. each, scarce.
COTTON—8 cents.
CORN—$4 25 to $4 50 per barrel.
MEAL—$5 per barrel, scarce.
FODDER—$1 10 per 100 lbs.
STOCK PEAS—Red, 60 cts. per bushel.
" White, 75 cts. per "
SWEET POTATOES—50 cts. per bushel.
FRESH PORK—8 @ cts. lb., retail.
" BEEF—4 cts. on foot.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.

NORFOLK, Oct. 7, 1854.

FLOUR—There is but little demand for flour of any description. Buyers afraid to come into the market, looking for a further decline. We quote to-day S. F $7, Extra $ 50, Family 9.

CORN—None of consequence arriving. We quote white at 71c. No yellow offering.

B. E. PEAS—Sales, new $1 25.

COTTON—Dull; no sales.

STAVES—Active; R. O. Hhd., $87 @ $88; W. O., $43 @ $44; Pipe, $60.

BACON—H. R. 9½ @ 9¾c.; Western Sides 8¼ @ 8¾; Shoulders 7¾ @ 7¾.

LARD—Nos 1, 12½c.; No. 2 12c.; No. 3 11c.

LIME—Thos. $1,20; W. C. $1,30.

GROCERIES—Business in Groceries very good, and prices in Sugar and Coffee are looking up.

GUANO—	1 to	5 Tons,	₱ Ton of 2000lb	$48.
	5 "	10 "	" "	$47½
	10 "	25 "	" "	$47
	26 "	50 "	" "	$46½
	50 "	100 "	" "	$46

The above prices for Guano, are cash only.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 7, 1854.

Trade has been brisk during the past week. The market has been well supplied with BACON—sales at 10 @ 15 cts. per lb. There is a good supply of old CORN—some new sold at 80 cts. per bushel. Receipts of COTTON large—sales of new Cotton at 7¾ @ 8c. FLOUR continues to decline, and sales have been made at $6,25 @ $6,75—market still unsettled.

SPTS TURPENT Improving—sales at 45 cts. per gallon. Raw dull $2,60 @ $2,75 per bbl.

Ob.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 7, 1854.

TURPENTINE—No further transactions yesterday after our report. To-day we notice sales of 266 bbls. at former figures—$2,64 for virgin and $3,90 for yellow dip, ₱ 280 lbs. The market is firm at above price, with a fair demand.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing done in this article yesterday that we can hear of. The market this morning is very quiet, and we note 27 bbls. having changed hands at 48c ₱ gallon.

ROSIN—No sales since last report. The market is firm, at $1 25 for large size bbls common.

TAR—Is in rather limited demand, and prices unsteady. 20 bbls sold yesterday at $3 0½, and 30 do (in good order) at $3 25 ₱ bbl.

BACON—Sales from Store yesterday of 7000 lbs. West'n sides at 9c ₱ lb.

COTTON 8½ c.—Corn 72½ ₱ bushel; Flour $7 87½ ₱ bbl—market dull; Ground Peas, first of the season, $1 25 bush.

TIMBER—Sales of four rafts at $6 50, 9 50, 10 25 to 11 25 ₱ M. as to quality.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

P. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of NON-RESIDENTS.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.

May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS—CHEAPER THAN EVER!! The Subscribers take great pleasure in informing the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just received an entirely new stock of all the articles in their line.

Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, they will do all in their power to deserve a continuance of the same.

Their present stock consists in part of

JEWELRY—Gold Earrings, Breastpins, Cuffpins, Fingerrings, Sleevebuttons, Bracelets, Lockets, Fob and Guard Chains, Pencils, Pens, Watches, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS, &c.,—Berlin and French Caskets, Furnish Leather Reticules of all sizes, Paper mache Workboxes, Spanish and French Fans from 50 cents to $7 00, Portmonies of Leather, Velvet and Pearl, French Cigar cases, Pocket books, Wostenholm's celebrated Cutlery, Dressing and Pocket Combs of Ivory, Buffalo India Rubber and round Combs, Puff, Tucking and side Combs, Faber's pencils, French flowervases of all descriptions, Fancy cups and saucers, from 40 cents to $3, Gothic 1 and 8 day Clocks, German silver Castors, wax, kid, crying and India Rubber dolls of all sizes, Looking Glasses from 5 cents to $2 50.

All kinds of Perfumery and Toilet requisites.

China and Glassware of various descriptions, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Common and French Candies, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Fruit, Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Nuts, Wines, Vinegar, Porter, Ale, Cordials, Bitters, Schiedam Schnaps, &c., &c. F. MAHLER & CO.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.

W. F. COLLINS.

Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

VALUABLE COTTON FACTORY AND MILLS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, pursuant to an Order of Court of Equity, will offer to the highest bidder on the premises, *at the Falls of Tar River, in Edgecombe County*, about one mile from Rocky Mount Depot, on Wednesday the 1st day of November next, the FACTORY AND MILLS owned by the late James S. Battle and William S. Battle—also several small tracts of Land adjacent thereto. The said Factory has been worked for many years in the spinning of Cotton Yarn, and is now in full operation being well fitted with every kind of machinery necessary to that business, and having a new and substantial stone dam which has been recently erected at great cost. Near by the said Factory there is A GRIST MILL, with five pair of stones, which is likewise in full operation, and also A SAW MILL, which has been in constant use a great number of years, with a new Circular Saw recently put up. With fifty acres of land on which are located A FINE DWELLING, Together with other buildings suited for the habitation of Overseers and Operatives.—With the said Factory and Mills will be sold, *Several small Lots of Land*, one lot of 80 acres, suitable for furnishing timber for the saw. This sale presents to the capitalist a fine opportunity for a profitable investment.

At the same time will be sold, a Lot of 6 or 8 acres on the north side of the river, on which is A STORE HOUSE. Also, a Lot of one or two acres at Rocky Mount Depot, on which is also a Store House. Likewise, a small piece of piney-wood land, about two miles from the Falls, of 100 acres.

Terms—the purchaser of the Factory and Mills will be required to give bonds with able sureties, payable in four equal annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale.

The purchaser of the other property will be required to give bond with able sureties, payable in nine and eighteen months with interest from day of sale.

KENELM H. LEWIS, C. M. E.

Sept. 18th, 1854. 87—td.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.—THE HYDROMAGEN, or water-proof *Anti-Consumptive Cork Soles, Manufactured by* HARCOURT, BRADLEY & Co. 44 Market Street, Manchester.

Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood Street, Cheapside, London, England. American Establishments, 38 Ann Street & 102 Nassau Street, New York, U. S.

The Hydromagen is a valuable discovery for protecting the feet from damp or cold, and therefore a preventive of many Lung diseases, *without any doctoring whatever*. The Hydromagen is in the form of a sole, and worn inside of the boot or shoe. Its *medicated* character is a powerful antidote to disease.

For gentlemen it will be found agreeable, warm and healthy, to wear in the coldest or rainiest weather, as the foot cannot become wet if the Hydromagen is inserted. Ladies may wear the lightest soled boots or shoes in the most inclement weather with impunity, while Consumption, so prevalent among the young of our country, may be thwarted by their general adoption. They entirely *supersede over-shoes*, as the latter cause the feet to perspire in a very unhealthy manner; and, besides, are not dangerous to wear to pedestrians in icy weather, like the India rubbers. While the latter cause the feet to appear extremely large, the Hydromagen, being a mere thin slice of cork prepared, peculiarly placed inside, does not increase the size of the boot, or cause the foot to appear untidy. To children they are extremely valuable, as they may engage in exercise with comfort and healthy effects. Their expense is so slight as to scarce need mention; besides, those who patronize them will find their *yearly doctor's bill much diminished thereby.*

As the Hydromagen is becoming more known, its sale is increasing to an almost incredible extent. Last year in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, Leeds, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, and Berlin, our sales reached 1,782,450 pairs of Cork Soles. This year the number will far surpass that.

Ask the Faculty their opinion of their value as a preventive for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

MEN'S SIZE, pr. pair, 35 CENTS.
LADIES' do. do 30 do
BOYS' & MISSES' 25 do

NOTICE.—From the Retail Prices we make a very liberal allowance to Jobbers and Wholesalers, so that any storekeeper may make a fine profit on their sale, while they are an article that may be kept in any store, among any class of goods. For terms, apply to

HARCOURT, BRADLEY, & CO.
38 Ann Street, New York.

September 20, 1854. 86—

BOOTS, GAITERS AND SHOES.—A BEAUtiful supply of Gentlemen's and Ladie's Boots, Gaiters and Shoes, just opened at B. B. SMITH'S.

August 22, 1854. 78—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 800to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW STORE!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS----1854.

McGEE & WILLIAMS,

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING AT THE Store formerly occupied by W. C. Tucker their Stock of new and desirable Goods, embracing—

AMERICAN,
ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
SCOTCH,
IRISH,
GERMAN,
SWISS, and
INDIA DRY GOODS.

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.

All of which having been bought upon the most favorable terms, they feel confident that purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine their stock before supplying themselves elsewhere.

THADDEUS McGEE,
ALFRED WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 86—

BARGAINS FOR THE PEOPLE!
First New Fall Goods in Market!!

AN ELEGANT SUPPLY OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, embracing every variety and style just at hand and to which the attention of purchasers and especially of ladies and gentlemen of judgment and taste is respectfully invited, consisting in part of—

Rich new style Cashmeres and Berage Delanes, splendid black and colored Silks,
French Muslins and Calicoes,
English and American Prints,
French and English Ginghams,
Beautiful Mourning and half Mourning Calicoes and Ginghams,
A beautiful lot of Gimp, Velvet Trimmings, and Silk Fringes and Laces,
Black Alpacca and Canton Cloths,
Sontag and Grass Linen Skirts,
Spendid Black, Blue and Fancy colored Mantillas,
Plain and fancy Cassimeres,
Irish Linen and Cotton Shirting.

B. B. SMITH.

Raleigh, Aug. 22, 1854. 78—

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.

Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.

Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.

Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.

Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he is prepared now for manufacturing all kinds of Gold and Silver ware, viz: Goblets, Mugs, Teapots, Earrings and Finger-rings, Breastpins, Bracelets, &c., &c.; Setting Jewels and Repairing all kinds of Jewelry in a manner warranted to give satisfaction; Engraving and Chasing of every description in a style not to be surpassed.

All orders may be left at F. Mahler's & Co., where he has taken the room adjoining the storeroom.

H. MAHLER.

P. S. The most reasonable rate given for Old Gold and Silver.

Raleigh, April 15, 1854. 44—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION OF MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—A system of Modern Geography, comprising a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, etc., Illustrated by more than forty colored Maps, and numerous Wood-cut Engravings, and designed for the instruction of Youth in Schools and Families, by S. Augustus Mitchell. To which is added a Geography of North Carolina, compiled for the use of Families, Academies and Schools, by C. H. Wiley.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42.

THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TUQKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutricious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and strengthening for weak Lungs.

Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystalized fruit. Call soon at

ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.

Raleigh, N. C., May, 5, 1854. 49—tf.

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner King and Water Sts.,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal advances on consignments.

D. A. BAIN, | E. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.

Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. 38—

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. SMITH'S CORNER, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.

Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

JUST TO HAND.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF choice CIGARS and amongst them that favorite brand, La Palmetta.

Also a large lot of that superior Smoking Tobacco, Fine Old Mild. Call at F. MAHLER'S & CO.

April 10, 1854. 24—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC, } of Raleigh,	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,	JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,	J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,	F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,	ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,	W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,	
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,	H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,	JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,	A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',	

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President,*
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President,*
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer,*
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary,*
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney,*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent,*
S. W. WHITING, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

ICE CREAM!!—THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Raleigh, and the Ladies in particular, that he is now ready to furnish them with ICE CREAM—having opened a large Saloon expressly for the Ladies, and one also for Gentlemen, he hopes, by strict attention and also by giving them something palatable, that he will receive a liberal share of their patronage.

ANTONIO PIZZINI,
3 doors below Messrs. Tucker & Bro.

N. B.—Persons wishing to get ICE CREAM, by the gallon, will please give notice the day before they wish it.

A. P.

CREAM WANTED!—PERSONS HAVING FRESH CREAM for sale will please call at

ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
Confectionary Store.

Raleigh, May 10, 1854. 51—

NOTICE.

TO MILL-OWNERS and THOSE WHO INTEND BUILDING MILLS.—The Subscribers, being desirous of extending their business farther south, respectfully inform those intending to erect Flour Mills, that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of materials necessary for such establishments, such as Iron-work, Burr Millstones, Bolting Cloths, &c., &c. Being practical Millwrights, they are fully competent and prepared to execute all orders in their line, and will warrant their work to be executed in the best manner. Address

HASKELL & STOCKWELL,
New-Haven, Connecticut.

April 25, 1854. 1019—wtf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.

Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.

Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., June 29th, 1854. 85—tf.

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of PAINTS, OILS and VARNISHES, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commesurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

OSAGE ORANGE.—The Hedge Plant of America, The Osage, Orange, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and so far as regards the great object in view, a good and beautiful fence, adaptation to our climate, variety of soil, hardiness, easy propagation, and cheapness, it is all that can be desired. A supply of the seed, and a Treatise on the cultivation of the plant, may be had of P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh; March 28, 1854. 38—

KADER BIGGS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

February 1, 1854. 23—1ysw.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,

For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.

Candies assorted per lb. C. .... 12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B. .... 15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy .... 20 to 25 do

The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,

In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys, Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids, Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings, Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY J. PEPPER & SON,

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, No.175 Chesnut St. opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 6, 1854. 38—1y.

SUPERIOR HAVANA SEGARS.—80,000 VERY superior Havana Segars.
100,000 Good German Segars.
50,000 Domestic Segars.

Just received and for sale by
BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
Portsmouth, Va.

July 13, 1854. 69—

NO. 1, FAMILY GROCERIES.—Stewart Syrup and Molasses, Brown, Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Loaf Sugars, Rio, Laguira, Moca, Maricabo, and Java Coffees, Maccaroni, Vermacilli, Corn Starch for Puddings &c., Green and Black Teas, Chocolate and Coco, Sperm Adamantine and Tallow candles, Var gated, Rosin and Turpentine Soaps, Pure Cider Vinegar.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—

_ Post copy.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS, the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

Petersburg Female College.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the last Wednesday in this month (27th day of September,) and close on the 15th July, 1855.

FACULTY.

REV. GEORGE W. CARTER,
President, and Prof. Belle Lettres, Ethics, &c.

ROBERT KERR, A. M.,
Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

WILLIAMS T. DAVIS, A. M.,
Ancient Languages and Literature.

JOSEPH WALL,
Modern Languages and Painting.

J. FRED. WULFF,
Music and Drawing.

Miss EMMA J. TAYLOR,
Ornamental Branches.

Miss AMANDA D. ARMISTEAD,
Primary Department.

TERMS OF TUITION for the Scholastic Year:

Primary department $30
Academic, (advanced English branches) 40
Collegiate—higher English branches with Latin or Greek 50

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each 20
Music on Piano or Guitar 60
Drawing in Pencil, (per quarter,) 8
Painting in Oil or Water, (per quarter,) 10
Lectures and Experiments in Natural Sciences, (per course,) 5
Sacred Music—Daily exercise .... NO CHARGE.

BOARDING.

Young ladies from a distance will reside in the family of WILLIAM LEA, Jun'r, Esq., who occupies the College premises, as will also President CARTER and lady.

For further particulars address the President, care of E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Va.

September 4, 1854. 83—1m.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

DR. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WM. D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
WM. H. JONES, *Treasurer.*
QUENTIN BUSBEE, *Attorney.*
DR. WM. H. MCKEE, *Examining Physician.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*

Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

FALL TRADE, 1854.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER Baltic and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of

Foreign Dry Goods,

Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of

Domestic Fabrics.

Purchased from first hands, and at the recent

Large Auction Sales

at great sacrifices.

We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

FALL STYLE 1854.—GENIN'S & BEEBE'S celebrated real super Extra Bon Ton Black Moleskin Hats just at hand by Adams & Co's. Express—together with a rich assortment of Know Nothing and Wide Awake Hats to suit the times. B. B. SMITH.

August 22, 1854. 78—

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President, ...	$25,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. MCCLELLAND, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked F. S. are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams,	1857
Jere. Clemens,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland,	1855	Lewis Cass,	1855
William K. Sebastian,	1859	Chas. E. Stuart,	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith,	1855	David R. Atchison,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857	*Henry S. Geyer,*	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin,	1855	Moses Norris, jr.,	1855
John B. Weller,	1857	Chas. G. Atherton,	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard,	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton,	1859	*Hamilton Fish,*	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton,	1855	John D. Thompson,	1857
Stephen A. Mallory,	1857	William Wright,	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson,	1855	*George E. Badger,*	1855
Robert S. Toombs,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit,	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, (F. S.)	1855
Jesse D. Bright,	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade,*	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields,	1855	*James Cooper,*	1855
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855	Charles T. James,	1857
George W. Jones,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon,	1855	A. P. Butler,	1855
J. B. Thompson,	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell,	1855	*James C. Jones,*	1859
J. P. Benjamin,	1859	*(A Whig,)*	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857	Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston,	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps,*	1855
Edward Everett,	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.),*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce,	1855	James M. Mason,	1857
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter,	1859
WISCONSIN.			
Isaac T. Walker,	1855	Henry Dodge,	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov's Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	J. S. Robinson,	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1	130	2
Florida,	J. C. Broome,	1,500	4	19	4	40	1
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4	92	2
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	32	4	97	2
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4	66	2
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4	75	2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2	75	2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4	100	2
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2	100	2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2	66	2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,300	3	50	4	100	1
Illinois,	A. C. French,	1,500	4	25	4	75	2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4	49	2
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4	59	2
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell,*	1,250	2	18	2	54	2
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	2	16	2	36	1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000‡	4	9	2	18	1
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey,*	2,500§	4	9	2	18	1
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay of every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; of survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 66,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land law of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year 1833	3,856,227,56 acres	4,972,284,84 dollars.
" 1834	4,658,218,71 "	6,099,981.04 "
" 1835	12,564,478,85 "	15,999,804,11 "
" 1836	20,074,870,92 "	25,167,833,06 "
" 1837	5,601,103,12 "	7,007,523,04 "
" 1838	3,414,907,42 "	4,305,564,64 "
" 1839	4,976,382,87 "	6,464,556,79 "
" 1840	2,236,889,74 "	2,789,637,53 "
" 1841	1,164,796,11 "	1,463,364,06 "
" 1842	1,129,217,58 "	1,417,972,06 "
" 1843	1,605,264,06 "	2,016,044,30 "
" 1844	1,754,763,13 "	2,207,678,04 "
" 1845	1,843,527,05 "	2,470,303,17 "
" 1846	2,263,730,81 "	2,904,637,27 "
" 1847	2,521,305,59 "	3,296,404,08 "
" 1848	1,887,553,04 "	2,621,615,26 "
" 1849	1,329,902,77 "	1,756,890,42 "
" 1850	1,846,847,49 "	2,370,947,45 "
Total,	74,729,986,82	95,433,040,16

Government of North-Carolina.

	Salary.
DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, Governor, ... per annum, and the use of a furnished house.—Term expires Jan. 1, 1855.	$2,000
SAMUEL F. ADAMS, JR., of Rockingham, Secretary to the Governor, ... (exclusive of fees,)	300
WILLIAM HILL, of Wake county, Secretary of State, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
DANIEL W. COURTS, of Rockingham, Treasurer, ...	1,500
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, of Wake, Comptroller, ...	1,000
STEPHEN BIRDSALL, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer	500

THE COUNCIL OF STATE is composed of the following gentlemen:—Kimbrough Jones, of Wake county; William K. Lane, of Wayne county; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates county; Archibald Henderson, of Rowan county; Wilson S. Hill, and R. S. French, of Robeson county.

THE BOARD OF LITERATURE of North-Carolina is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake county.

THE INTERNAL-IMPROVEMENT BOARD is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northampton county.

GOVERNOR'S AIDS, with the rank of Colonel:—J. A. McLean, of Guilford; Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham, and Robert Strange, jr., of New-Hanover.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY commences its sessions, in Raleigh, on the Third Monday of November, in every alternate year. The next election for members of the Senate, House of Commons, and Governor, will be held on the First Thursday in August, 1854.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The following are the Counties composing the Fifty Senatorial Districts of North-Carolina:—

Districts.	Districts.
1st.—Pasquotank and Perquimons,	31st.—Alamance and Randolph,
2d.—Camden & Currituck,	32nd.—Chatham,
3d.—Gates and Chowan,	33rd.—Moore and Montgomery,
4th.—Tyrrell and Hyde,	34th.—Richmond and Robeson,
5th.—Northampton,	35th.—Anson and Union,
6th.—Hertford,	36th.—Guilford,
7th.—Bertie,	37th.—Caswell,
8th.—Martin & Washington	38th.—Rockingham,
9th.—Halifax,	39th.—Mecklenburg,
10th.—Edgecombe,	40th.—Stanly and Cabarrus,
11th.—Pitt,	41st.—Rowan and Davie,
12th.—Beaufort,	42nd.—Davidson,
13th.—Craven,	43rd.—Stokes and Forsyth,
14th.—Carteret and Jones,	44th.—Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,
15th.—Greene and Lenoir,	45th.—Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,
16th.—New-Hanover,	46th.—Burke, McDowell and Caldwell,
17th.—Duplin,	47th.—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,
18th.—Onslow,	48th.—Rutherford & Cleaveland,
19th.—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus,	49th.—Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison,
20th.—Cumberland,	50th.—Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson.
21st.—Sampson,	
22nd.—Wayne,	
23rd.—Johnston,	
24th.—Wake,	
25th.—Nash,	
26th.—Franklin,	
[illegible]	
28th.—Granville,	
29th.—Person,	
30th.—Orange,	

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is the manner in which the MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMON (120,) are apportioned among the respective Counties:—

The Counties of Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham and Wake, — 3 each.

The Counties of Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New-Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsythe, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes, — 2 each.

The Counties of Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancy, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Chewan and Franklin, — 1 each.

QUENTIN BUSBEE. KEMP P. BATTLE.

USBEE & BATTLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to any business intrusted to their care in the central Counties of the State, and in the State and Federal Courts.

QUENTIN BUSBEE, *Commissioner of Deeds, &c. for the State of*

New York,	Pennsylvania,	Maryland,
Virginia,	South Carolina,	Georgia,
Alabama,	Mississippi,	Florida,
Texas,	Arkansas,	Tennessee.

Raleigh, July 19, 1854. 71—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake

February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 79—

WARRENTON FEMALE INSTITUTE. The 14th year, (27th session) of this Institution, will commense on the 2d of July next. A large addition has been made to the building this year. For terms, &c., apply to GRAVES & WILCOX.

June 8, 1854. 59—tf.

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,
RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Call at LOUGEE'S New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.

Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

Raleigh, June 28, 1854.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER.—HAVING the Agency for the sale of this valuable Medicinal Water, we are now prepared to furnish it by the barrel, half barrel or gallon. Pamphlets containing the Analysis and certificates of cures, may be had on application to the subscribers. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

June 21, 1854. 63—

JUST RECEIVED, A SUPPLY OF FRESH VACCINE VIRUS, whbich can be relied upon. For sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

Raleigh, June 9 1854. 469—2

MAKE BARE.—Take off the old Moleskin, and put on one of "Beebee's" Spring Style. Just to hand, call at once, they are going rapidly at the old stand, No. 29, cheap place. EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, February 30, 1854. 22—

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs. Fire Carriers and Coal Hod, Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by J. BROWN.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS, which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened. Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett. Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks. " " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by J. BROWN.

SHINGLES.—300,000 DRESSED BUILDING SHINGLES. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS ARTICLES.—HARDING has now a large assortment, probably the best in the City. E. L. HARDING

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State. Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide, Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do. All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.

Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va.

Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY. W. L. POMEROY.

Dec. 26, 1853. 12—

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price. NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va.

Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va.

Nov. 15, 1853. 1—